

William Bellamy
7 Gloucester Place
Somerset-st.
Piccadilly

THE

The Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 363.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.

THE following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, and having most superior accommodations for passengers, will sail punctually on their appointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	Destination.	To sail
Hoochly	700	J. Duran	Sydney	30 Oct
Patrician	1064	T. Colbert	Do.	25 Nov
Medway	900	A. Mackwood	Port Phillip	10 "
Lorina Thompson	350	R. Lambe	Geelong	1 "
Middleton	450	W. Storie	Hobart Town	25 Oct
Constance	850	S. M'Beath	Do.	1 Nov
Morning Star.....	350	J. Clark	Do.	5 "
Trent	236	A. Collett	Port Natal	6 "

For terms of Freight or Passage, Dietary Scales, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior First Class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 31, Fenchurch-st.

A USTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE OF IRON SCREW STEAMERS FOR SYDNEY, CALLING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, AND PORT PHILLIP.—The following splendid STEAM SHIPS will be despatched as under :—

Name.	Commanders.	Tons.	From London.	From Plymouth.
Adelaide	G. W. Jackson.	2000	Nov. 27	Dec. 3
Victoria	—	2000	Jan. 28	Feb. 3

These vessels have been built expressly for the Company, with every convenience required for the voyage; are of the most approved models, and of large steam power, so as to ensure a quick passage. They are divided into eight absolutely watertight compartments, and are constructed in the strongest possible manner. The tables will be amply supplied, and an experienced surgeon taken.—For terms of passage, and rate of freight, apply to the Company's agent, CHARLES WALTON, jun., 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION.

TO follow the "Lord Dalhousie," on the same principles of Christian intercourse. owing to number of persons being disappointed in obtaining berths in the "Lord Dalhousie," and numerous applications still being made, the Committee are desirous of meeting such demands, and have entered into an agreement with the owners of that splendid ship,

"WOODSTOCK," A 1, J. WILLIAMS, Commander, to sail from London about the end of NOVEMBER, for Melbourne.

The above-named ship is now about to make her second voyage, is coppered and copper-fastened, and is of great height between decks. She will be fitted up under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioner, and will embrace all the recent improvements required by the new act, for the comfort and convenience of a select class of passengers. Captain Williams has been long in the Australian trade, and his character as a kind and humane captain is fully borne out by the testimonials of his passengers, which have been submitted to the inspection of the Committee. The "Woodstock" is now lying at the Jetty in the London Dock. Prospects may be had on personal application, free, on enclosing Two Stamps and directed envelope to the Secretary, Mr. MACMILLAN, 22, Jamaica-street, Commercial-road East.

* * * A SURGEON WANTED.

B ERDOE'S WINTER OVER COATS and SHOOTING JACKETS. A very large stock of superior garments, in every improved material and style, and of every degree of warmth or lightness, guaranteed to resist any amount of rain, at charges reduced to the lowest point consistent with the principle, that an article to be really cheap must be good. Every size also of the WATERPROOF PALLIUM, the well-known Light Over Coat, for all seasons (price 45s.) Riding and Driving Capes, Leggings, Boys' Over Coats and Capes, also Cloaks, Mantles, Habits, &c., for Ladies—all thoroughly impervious to rain, without obstructing free ventilation—the fatal objection to all other waterproofs. W. BERDOE, TAILOR AND OVER COAT MAKER, 96, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, CORNHILL, (only).

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, October 23, 1852.

Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
£298,502 17 10	£4,887 9 7	£303,390 7 5
Cash received. 35,765	669	36,434

Shares drawn this day:—22,699, 21,188, 13,591, 1,800, 6,360, 34,634, 20,693, 10,999, 7,369, 27,653, 30,306, 23,739, 26,123, 3,935, 488, 906, 8,946, 28,173, 5,603, 26,419, 6,597, 35,235, 32,824, 36,335, 10,409, 8,859, 2,884, 23,452, 2,443, 24,586, 27,561, 33,817, 14,702, 26,560, 24,942, 32,978, 14,329, 29,370, 28,444, 35,559, 9,747, 29,237, 11,733, 12,175, 12,002, 16,064, 19,763, 22,400, 22,034, 22,280, 25,458, 12,105, 24,154, 4,077, 18,171, 17,728, 26,769, 15,783, 31,413, 4,155, 19,757, 35,335, 15,632, 33,266, 29,467, 3,648, 21,555, 34,121, 17,217, 1,324, 18,783, 564.

The shares numbered 31,136, 25,586, 16,677, 20,380, 10,921, 14,632, 28,554, 9,160, 11,416, 30,937, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the prospectus, rules, and last annual report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

14, Moorgate-street. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

CHAPEL TO LET.—Is situated in a populous place, four miles from London: has been for many years occupied by independent members.

Apply to Messrs. PICKERING, SMITH, and CO., Lincoln's-Inn.

CHAPEL SEATS, &c., suitable for a Lecture-room.—TO BE SOLD, in excellent condition, a number of AMERICAN BIRCH SEATS, with French polished backs, and covered with ingrain crimson moireen. There are Nine Seats, nine feet, and Four, six feet long. Also, a COMMUNION SERVICE, &c. Apply, pre-paid, to P.Q., Mr. WATSON'S, St. Ann's-lane Post-office.

TO PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

WANTED, a Good, Active, Steady MAN, for a constancy. He must be a General Workman, and a good Writer, Grainer, &c. Testimonials required.

Apply, by letter, A. B., care of Mr. PHILLIPS, Bookseller, Northampton.

TO BAKERS.

WANTED, a Steady, Active Young Man, to manage a Baking Business. To one who understands the trade, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a comfortable and permanent situation is offered. No one need apply who is not perfectly sober and steady.

Apply to "JAMES DOUGLAS, Grocer and Baker, Burton-upon-Trent."

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WANTED, by a highly respectable Young Man, aged 22, a situation in either town or country, as Warehouseman, Counterman, or Traveller. Undeniable references, and, if required, personal security, would be given. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation.

Address A. B., 8, King-street, Hammersmith.

HYDROPATHIC NOTICE.—Dr. CHARLES T. THOMPSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c., may be consulted daily at his residence, No. 42, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., by parties wishing to undergo Hydropathic treatment without going to a Hydropathic Establishment.

HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTION, No. 1. Pullen's-row, Islington-green.—This Institution is open daily, from 9 till 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 till 7 in the evening, for the treatment of the sick on the Homoeopathic principles of medicine.

Gratuitous Patients are received on Monday and Thursday mornings, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPANY are prepared to receive LOANS on DEBENTURES, in sums of £500 and upwards, at Three and a Half per Cent. interest per Annum, for terms of years. The interest paid Half-yearly, by Warrants on London or Glasgow, at lenders' option.

Tenders to be addressed to this Office, giving the full names and addresses of Tenders.

ARCH. GIBSON, Secretary.
Office, 45, Renfield-street, Glasgow, October 15, 1852.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS beg to announce that the DEED of SETTLEMENT has been approved by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and that the CERTIFICATE of complete REGISTRATION will be ready in a few days, when the business of the Company will commence. After Monday, the 1st of November next, no further applications for Shares will be received.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained from, and applications for shares may be addressed to, the Directors, at the wholesale depôt, 35, Pudding-lane, Eastcheap, City.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Directors of the Paris Chocolate Company. Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me — shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot me, and pay the deposit of 1/- per share when called upon so to do. Also, to execute the deed of settlement whenever required.

Dated this day of , 1852.

Usual signature
Name (in full)
Residence
Business or Profession
Referee's name
Residence
Business or Profession

PATENT HARMONIUM.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 7, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, LONDON, Agent and Manufacturer for the Patentee. In Rosewood, Mahogany, and Oak Cases, from Sixteen Guineas to Fifty Guineas each. Lists on application, or free by post.

THE PATENT HARMONIUM.—This beautiful instrument, manufactured by W. Sprague, of Finsbury, deserves to be universally known. We have recently had the opportunity of testing its capabilities, and can assert, without fear of contradiction, that, for purity, sweetness, and fulness of tone, as well as for ease in fingering, it stands unrivaled. Our friends throughout the kingdom who are interested in the advancement of devotional music, will do well to give it a trial. A moderately-sized Harmonium would serve to lead the praises of a tolerably large congregation, and could not fail to give general satisfaction. It is also equally adapted for the execution of the most rapid passages. The instrument occupies but a small space, is exceedingly portable, and, for elegance of appearance, would grace any drawing-room in the land.—Vide the Wesleyan Times, Jan. 26th, 1852.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL. APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

The Committee are prepared to receive proposals for this office from gentlemen of established reputation as Scholars and Teachers.

It is necessary that they should be Protestant Dissenters, and Graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

All other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to those Candidates who are Ministers; the Committee being desirous to unite, if possible, the offices of Chaplain and Head Master in one Principal, who will be the Head of the Establishment.

The minimum Salary of the Office will be £500 a-year, with Residence, which may be increased to £1,000 a-year, according to the numbers of the School.

Proposals and Testimonials to be forwarded to the Secretary not later than Saturday, November 13th.

By order of the Committee,
ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

Old Jewry Chambers, 19th Oct., 1852.

PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS,

THE CHARACTERISTIC AND BEAUTIFULLY LITHOGRAPHED

PORTRAIT OF EDWARD MIALL, M.P., Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

"This has been drawn from life on stone by Mr. Bell Smith and is a very correct and characteristic likeness."—*Patriot*.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

"A very striking likeness."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"We have pleasure in noticing the truthfulness and elegance of this beautiful representation of our brother of the broadsheet."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

"Those who have seen Mr. Miall will at once recognise the mild and benignant features of his countenance in this splendid work of art."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

HANDSOME FRAMES for the Portrait, in great variety of style, and at reasonable prices, may be obtained of the Publisher, who will send the Framed Portrait (carefully packed) to any part of the country, on receiving instructions, accompanied by a Post-office order.

Published by WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London; and supplied by Booksellers and News Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

TO the Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned Officers and Committee of the Sunday School Union of London,

Humbly sheweth.—That your memorialists are the representatives of more than 7,000 Sunday-school teachers of both sexes engaged in the instruction of children and young persons on Sundays within five miles of the General Post-office, and are also in correspondence with many thousand Sunday-school teachers in other parts of the United Kingdom.

That your memorialists are engaged gratuitously on the Lord's-day in the religious instruction of children, and that they inculcate, as they believe the Scripture requires them to do, the duty of keeping holy the Sabbath day.

That your memorialists have heard with great concern and alarm of the proposal to open the Crystal Palace at Sydenham to the public on a part of the Lord's-day, a step which your memorialists cannot but regard as offering a strong temptation to Sabbath desecration, revolting to the religious feeling of the country, and as tending to deprive the day of worship and of rest of its sanctity in the estimation of the people.

Your memorialists rejoice at the fact, that when the Crystal Palace was a national exhibition honour was done to God and his day, by the strict closing of its doors; and your memorialists would now deeply deplore that private speculation should turn this splendid monument of art into a fearful instrument of Sabbath-breaking.

That your memorialists regard the proposal to throw open the Crystal Palace at one o'clock on the Lord's-day as exceedingly dangerous, because if by royal charter permission be given to open the Palace at all on the Sabbath, the principle is one that will

In one vol., royal 18mo, cloth, price 1s. 6d.,
ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY;
 AND
WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.
 BY EDWARD MIAALL, M.P.

CONTENTS.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.	WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.
Poem.	Proposals Submitted.
The Renunciation.	The Principle Seen in its Elements.
The Betrothal.	By what Methods it is Trained.
Under Arms.	The Listener.
Walking Erect.	Spiritual Platonism.
Following the Leader.	Love Me, Love my Dog.
Eyes about You.	The Brazen Birds.
Out-and-Outism.	Sectarianism.
Respectability.	Creeds.
Courtesy.	The Nigard and his Reward.
Dissent and Dissenterism.	Satisfaction in Duty.
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"We perused many of these essays as they originally appeared from time to time with much gratification; and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and corrected shape."

Leicester Mercury.
 "Here in the compass of a small volume we have a series of articles from the *Nonconformist*, in vindication of 'Liberty of Conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly, and serves so well."—*Gateshead Observer*.

London : AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row; WILLIAM FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; & all Booksellers.

BRITAIN'S SABBATH IN DANGER
 PROPOSED OPENING OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE
 ON SABBATH.

Why should not the Pulpit and the Press vie with each other in sounding the Alarm—in Defending the Lord's-day—and in Urging to Vital Godliness in the Land?

The Subscriber has published a Four-page Tract, entitled "Britain's Sabbath in Danger," and most earnestly invites attention to it. Price 1s. per 100.

ASPECT of the TIMES. Nos. 1 (four pages) and 2 (eight pages). Just published, and offered for immediate circulation.

Specimens of the above, or any of the "Stirling Tracts" Series, now upwards of 180 (Fifth Million in progress), will be sent by post on application.

FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

Manuscripts on the above paramount but awfully neglected duty are anxiously expected, as per former Advertisements. Surely some parties will write, and thus show heartiness in the cause.

The Subscriber solemnly calls upon the people of God everywhere to persevere in co-operating in the much-needed and hopeful work in which he is engaged.

"Thus saith the Lord unto you—Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude, for the battle is not yours, but God's."—2 Chron. xx. 15.

F. DRUMMOND, Speciman.
 Stirling, N.B., 1st October, 1852.

N.B.—When earnest parties cannot afford the price for the Tracts, they are given gratuitously, to aid which donations are respectfully solicited.

THE YOUTHFUL THINKER, a Monthly Journal for the Young. Each Part will contain a fine Engraving. Price Threepence.

It is proposed to bring out on January 1, 1853, a new periodical under the above title. Its pages will be devoted to the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the young. The proprietor has succeeded in engaging for the Editor a gentleman of known literary abilities, whose writings have been of great benefit to the youth of this country. In addition to the Editor, other writers of distinguished ability are expected to contribute to the interest and value of this miscellany.

In inviting the attention and soliciting the patronage of the public to this new periodical, it may be necessary to give a brief outline of its spirit and contents. It will contain:

ESSAYS on religious, literary, and scientific topics, by writers who have attained eminence in the literary world. In these pages, also, the youthful correspondents will be encouraged in their tyro-efforts in original composition; thus, furnishing a stimulus and appealing to the emulation of the young, to produce essays on given subjects; those essays of superior merit will be published.

RELIGION.—The great principles of Protestantism will be uniformly maintained, with an entire exemption from *sectarian* bigotry and prejudice. The divine inspiration and supreme authority of the sacred scriptures will be uniformly advocated.

SCIENCE.—All new discoveries and inventions will be fully described; the application of the principles of science to various practical purposes will be exhibited. Solutions of difficulties in science will be sought.

BIBLICAL SCIENCE.—Each number will contain an exposition of some difficult passage of scripture. The correct meaning of the original will be clearly shown, and the inquirer after truth furnished with reasons to maintain the inviolable truth and harmony of the Bible. Difficult questions will be answered.

POETRY,—original or selected, will be introduced in each number.

GENERAL LITERATURE.—Publications of every description, (subject to the discretion of the Editor,) will be most impartially reviewed; so that the readers of this periodical may be made acquainted with the contents and merits of any work which is submitted to their notice.

In conclusion, we assure the public that nothing shall be wanting to furnish our readers with matter, which may both interest, instruct, and encourage the Youthful Thinker to cultivate the intellect and improve the heart.

All Advertisements, Communications for the Editor, and Books for Review, to be sent free, to "The Editor of THE YOUTHFUL THINKER," care of the Publisher.

London : Published by FREDERICK W. MONK, 9, Ave Maria-lane; and may be had of Messrs. JOHNSON and HUNTER, Edinburgh; P. D. HARDY, Sackville-street, Dublin; and all Booksellers.

NEWSPAPERS SAVED FROM THE FIRE.—The Insurance Company being unable to effect terms with regard to the STOCK of FLANNELS, blankets, linens, drapers, sheetings, table-cloths, dresses, shawls, calicoes, &c., lately injured by fire (see daily papers of the 18th September) on the premises, No. 16, Oxford-street, amounting to £10,000, have resolved to dispense with the public at merely nominal prices. Much of the stock is not injured at all, and the remainder only slightly by water. The flannels and blankets are particularly worthy of attention. There are about 800 dozen French cambric handkerchiefs in the stock.—N.B.—We are desired to state, that the individual proprietor will resume business immediately the stock is disposed of.—16, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.



Now in the press, the Seventh and Best Edition of **GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL**, with Notes, Biographical and Historical, &c.

At a time when the press is teeming forth its infidel and demoralizing publications by millions; and whilst there are so many influences of various kinds at work to corrupt society, it is hoped that the publication of the above Journal, will meet with encouragement from Christians of all classes, although their doctrinal views may not be in exact accordance with those of the Society of Friends, of which George Fox was the founder.

The perusal of Fox's Journal cannot fail simply to compensate the reader, of whatever denomination, for the time and attention he may bestow upon it. Sir James Mackintosh says, it "is one of the most extraordinary and instructive narratives in the world: which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer; and Coleridge in his *Biographia Literaria* observes:—"There exist fictions on the human understanding, and the nature of man, which would have a fair juster claim to their high rank and celebrity, if, in the whole huge volume, there could be found as much fulness of heart and intellect as bursts forth in many a simple page of George Fox."

In every point of view, George Fox was certainly a character of no ordinary rank. He was well taught in the school of Christ, and thoroughly versed in the Scriptures, which he held in very high estimation. Though a stranger to the polish of human learning, he possessed a truly enlightened mind, connected with sound practical knowledge; and fearlessly inculcated, amongst persons of all ranks, sentiments and views on various points, equally conducive to the immediate comfort, and the amelioration and advancement of the various classes of civil society. These views, though then rejected by many as visionary, have since met with very general acceptance, and in some cases have even obtained the favourable attention of Government.

The present edition of "George Fox's Journal" will be better printed than any former one, in Two Vols., post 8vo. (about 800 pages), cloth, lettered, and at a less price than any previous edition, not exceeding 4s. per copy to Subscribers; Non-Subscribers, 5s.

Upwards of 2,000 copies are already sold. Parties desirous of availing themselves of the low Subscription Price, will please forward their names, stating the number required, to

WILSON ARMISTEAD, Leeds.

The Price will be advanced to 5s. after publication.

VINEGAR AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

Some time ago the spirited Proprietors of the *Lancet* appointed a body of Analytical Sanitary Commissioners to analyze the colds and fumids consumed by all classes of Society. The results of these inquiries have been published from time to time, and have astounded the people of this country by the fact that, with few exceptions, every article of food is more or less adulterated with deleterious substances. The Commissioners have just published a Report of their Analysis of TWENTY-EIGHT SAMPLES OF VINEGAR purchased from different Retailers of the article, who received it from the London Manufacturers; FOUR ONLY OF WHICH WERE FREE FROM POISON. The first on the list was manufactured by

HILLS AND UNDERWOOD,
 OF NORWICH,
 AND 25, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

The report goes on to prove that the Adulterations, which are of a most injurious character, are effected by the Vinegar Makers themselves, and not by the Retailers. Sulphuric and other Acids are freely used, and the public health must inevitably suffer. Such conduct on the part of manufacturers cannot be too severely censured; and the public should take care to support only such firms as those of HILLS AND UNDERWOOD, who have manufactured a pure and first-rate article in competition with those who use Sulphuric Acid or Vitriol.

The analysis of the *Lancet* Commissioners furnish a singular confirmation of the decision of the judges in this particular department of the GREAT EXHIBITION, the firm of HILL AND UNDERWOOD having had the honour of carrying off the PRIZE for the BEST VINEGAR on that occasion.

HILLS AND UNDERWOOD'S VINEGAR is supplied by the most respectable Spirit-dealers, Grocers, and Oilmen, in Town and Country.

THE VINEGARS OF HILL, EVANS, AND CO.

ALTHOUGH the statement in the *Lancet* of 28th August, that our Vinegars contained Sulphuric Acid, was corrected in that Journal of the 20th of September, by the admission that its Sanitary Commissioners had mistaken Gypsum (sulphate of lime), naturally contained in the water with which they are made, for free Sulphuric Acid, we have still thought it due to our customers and friends to submit the whole of our works, products, and books to Professor Graham, Dr. Hofmann, and Dr. Lyon Playfair; and, in appending an abstract of the Report of these eminent chemists, we have to draw attention to the fact that they are quite satisfied that our Vinegars are made from grain-wort only, and that no deleterious ingredients of any kind has ever been used by us.

HILL, EVANS, AND CO.

Worcester, October 22, 1852.

Abstract of Report by Professors Graham, F.R.S., Hofman, P.D., F.R.S., and Lyon Playfair, C.B., Ph.D., F.R.S.

We have personally inspected the Vinegar-works of Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., Worcester; examined the journals of the daily operations of the manufacturer for upwards of twenty years, and carefully analysed their Vinegars drawn from vats fixed upon ourselves in the extensive stores of the establishment, which represented an average stock of several hundred thousand gallons. The fermented wort, before acetification, which was at the time in stock, and the water employed in making the grain-wort, were also submitted to examination.

A careful analysis of these products (of which we have presented a detailed report for publication), establishes the conclusion that the Vinegars of Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., are wholly unadulterated with sulphuric acid, contrary to what has been lately publicly alleged; while, on the other hand, their strength is not artificially enhanced by the addition of pyro-liguric acid, sometimes practised, and which would betray itself by an odour of creosote when the liquid is heated, from which these Vinegars are entirely free.

The Report, of which the above is an abstract, is published, and may be had without charge, on application to HILL, EVANS, and Co., WORCESTER; and 15, WHITECROSS-STREET, LONDON; and will be sent, postage free, in reply to any request addressed to Worcester.

THE DIVIDENDS.—Surplus Dividends can

not be better employed at this present time than by laying in a good stock of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Spice, Raisins, Currents, Rice, &c., the markets for all those articles being on the advance, and prices will be very high before Christmas.

A general Price Current, containing all the advantages of the London markets, sent free by post on application to PHILLIPS and Company, Tea Merchants, No. 8, King William-street, London.

The best Imperial Souchong Tea..... 4s. Od. per lb.
 The best Moyne Gunpowder 3s. Od. "

The best Plantation Coffee 1s. Od. "

The best Mocha Coffee 1s. 4d. "

Teas, Coffees, and Spices to the value of 4s. sent Carriage-free

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 AND
 EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO,
 PRESENT CASH PRICE, 2s. per Ton.

BEST WALLS-END SCREENED

COALS..... 2s. per Ton delivered.

NEWCASTLE 2s. Ditto.

LARGE INLAND... 1s. 6d. Ditto.

BEST WELSH COALS, most powerful fuel (burning free from smoke), strongly recommended for Steam purposes, at a reduced price.

E. and W. STURGE respectfully submit their present prices of Coals, and assure their friends and the Public that all orders receive the strictest attention as to quality, size, &c.

N.B.—The Inland Coal will keep alight for hours without stirring, which renders it valuable where a fire is required at night.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

COLONIAL COFFEE, CHOP, AND DINING-ROOMS.

78, LOMBARD-STREET (near the Bank).

J. MARSHALL confidently assures those who may patronize this establishment that they will uniformly be furnished with articles of the choicest quality, and on economical terms, with comfortable and airy rooms. Hot Joints from Twelve till Six. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Homoeopathic Cocoa, always ready. The whole of the Daily and Evening Papers, together with the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *New-England Gazette*, and *Australian News*, taken in, as well as the *Electric Review*, *Christian Spectator*, and other Monthly Publications. Omnibuses pass every minute for all parts of London.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

Newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a Walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ miles distant; they answer every purpose on the racecourse, at the Opera-houses, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles; they are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting; to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope, weighing only 3 ounces, can be seen a person's countenance 3½ miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and racecourse glasses, with wonderful powers (an object can be clearly seen from 14 to 16 miles); and stereoscopes. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented invaluable preserving spectacle lenses, with pantoscopic frames to see over at a distance while reading, writing, &c.; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision, every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight becomes bright and brilliant, is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. The Invisible Organic Vibrator, and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness.

39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite to the York Hotel.

ALLSOFF'S PALE ALE and DR. GLOVER.

The circulation given to a statement tending to invalidate the expression of Dr. Glover's opinion in favour of Pale Ale, compels Messrs. ALLSOFF and SONS to connect this remarkable distribution of a claim with other insidious attacks upon their firm which they have reason to know proceed from an unworthy and unneighbourly jealousy.

Messrs. ALLSOFF and SONS, in reply, deem it their best course to adopt the same line of conduct as in the case of the similar perversion and mutilation of Baron Liebig's meaning, so indignantly repudiated by that eminent man himself. They publish, therefore, without abridgment, the letter they received from Dr. Glover (having his permission to do so); a letter the more valuable because it was not intended for publication, and is an unpremeditated evidence of that learned Chemist's just appreciation of Pale Ale.

DR. GLOVER TO MR. ALLSOFF.

"Sir.—

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 363.]

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CONTENTS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	
The Agitation against Opening the Crystal Palace on Sundays ..	837
The Fright about Convocation ..	838
The Rival Churches in Ireland.....	838
Religious and Educational Intelligence.....	839
Correspondence	840
The Congregational Union	841
Congregational Board of Education	843
Europe and America	844
Despotism at Vienna and Milan	844
State of Cuba	845
Foreign Miscellany	845
Postscript	845
POLITICAL:—	
Summary	846
The Growth of a Bright Idea	846
Be in Time! Be in Time!	847
Martyr-making by Law.	847
Personal & Political News.	848
Funeral of the Duke of Wellington	848
Ireland.....	849
Serious Collision at the Camden Town Station..	849
The New Crystal Palace and the Sabbath	819
Law, Police, and Assize ..	850
Science and Art.....	850
Literature	851
Literary Miscellany	852
Gleanings.....	853
Poetry	853

of Canterbury, not to grant the Royal Charter, unless the Company engaged to close the Palace on Sundays. The result was an offer, on the part of the directors, to concede thus much to the religious feeling opposed to them—that no part of the Palace or grounds should be open on Sundays before one o'clock—that only the grounds and the winter-garden should be then accessible—and that the sale of all alcoholic drinks should be prohibited. The agitation now being raised, is to prevent the granting of the Royal Charter, already promised, on any condition short of meeting the religious views of a considerable portion of the British public. In a word, Government is being solicited to withhold a civil privilege in order to square its proceedings with certain religious convictions.

The questions arising out of this state of the case are—Ought the Civil Government to dispense its privileges, to those of its subjects who solicit them, on considerations arising out of religious opinion? and secondly, Ought we, on Christian grounds, to require their interference? To each of these questions we propose to devote a paragraph or two.

The rights and powers of Government are not absolute, but derived. They are not inherited or held in fee simple, but in trust. They are conferred for the equal advantage of *all*—they must be used, when used justly, with a view to the good of all. The general principles of justice are well understood—Government is the organ of applying them. To secure every man in his individual rights and liberties against aggression, whether from fraud or force, is the business of Government—beyond this, its action represents not duty, but convenience—or, in our judgment, mostly misrepresents it. Religion has rights and duties which are essentially personal—which cannot be invaded by Government without injustice—which never have been invaded without evil consequences. On all subjects of religion, there is much difference of conviction and feeling—and Government cannot be regulated by religious opinions, without ceasing to be a guardian of the community, and becoming a partisan of a mere section of it. Hence, it has come to be an almost universally recognised maxim, that all men should be equal before the law, irrespectively of their religious faith—or, in other words, that whatever law may do for them, law ought to do without regard to their spiritual creed or practice.

The Crystal Palace Company solicit from the Crown a privilege, wholly secular in its character, and which the Crown is bound to grant or withhold, on wholly secular considerations. They do not ask to be allowed somewhat denied to others—the liberty of violating the sanctity of the Lord's-day. *They have that liberty*, irrespectively of the Crown. They ask nothing at the hands of Government, but a Charter of Incorporation, which will legally individualize the Company, and make the Company *as such*, instead of every or any individual of whom it may consist, responsible for the risks of the undertaking. And they ask this, not in order that they may be able to keep the Palace open on Sundays, for this they might do without a Charter, but in order that they may be better qualified to carry out the enterprise to which they are committed. They approach the Government, and solicit powers which have no reference whatever to religion, with a view to promote an undertaking which Government and people alike deem desirable. At this stage, we have the intrusion of the religious world. "Impose upon the Company," say they, "a religious prohibition, or refuse their application." Compel them to observe the Lord's-day, or leave their shareholders unprotected. Well! a partial, and, as we think, a very foolish—foolish for both sides—compromise has been made. The Company will do part of the bidding of the religious portion of the community, but not all. This concession is to be a clause in the Royal Charter—and now, we are told, that by affixing her sign-manual to the deed, Victoria will sanction Sabbath desecration. Let the clause extorted from the Company by the religious world be expunged, and then, whatever Sabbath desecration follows, will be without that sanction.

The real question we have to determine, then, is this—Is it the business of the Crown to enforce the religious observance of the Sabbath? No nice distinctions can alter the issue to be tried. Our friends agree with us that it ought *not to enforce* observance, but neither ought it to give facilities for desecration. Now it should be understood that it *gives* no facilities whatever in this instance—but, to a certain extent, and by mutual agreement, *takes some away*. The facilities sought are irrespective altogether of the Sabbath question—and are such as citizens may properly seek for proper objects—such as Government may properly grant. When asked to confer these privileges upon grounds held worthy of granting them, is it or is it not the business of the Crown to use the prerogative with a view to prevent a certain portion of its subjects from spending the Sunday as to them may seem fit? To withhold an advantage which should be equally within reach of all, for the purpose of securing a religious end, is the same in principle as to inflict a penalty for the like purpose—and the Crown, had it refused its assent to the repeal of the Test and Corporations Act, with a view to religion, would but have committed the same wrong, which it is now to be petitioned to commit—and alas, alas, by our Nonconformist societies!

We come now to the larger, and by far the more interesting, question involved in the agitation just commenced—viz., Ought we, on Christian grounds, to require the interference of Government in this matter? We think not, for the following reasons.

For the sake of despatch, as well as with a view to limit the issue of the present controversy, we think it convenient to enumerate the points which we shall *not* contest, and which we leave the reader to decide according to his own judgment. We shall *not* discuss the divine authority on which a religious observance of the Lord's-day rests. We shall not discuss the mode in which it is to be observed. We grant, for argument's sake, all that can be advanced on these heads. Be it, if our friends so please, that the Lord's-day is divinely appointed for exclusively religious acts and exercises—that the manner in which the British churches seek to hallow it, is the right one—that all pleasure-taking, as such, is inconsistent with spiritual obedience in this matter—that the Crystal Palace, by throwing an air of decency over its proffered entertainments, will tempt many to violate their consciences, who would resist grosser enticements—that the precedent, if precedent it can justly be called, will be largely followed—and that, in no long time, England will resemble continental states in the manner of spending the Lord's-day. Be it that we are in presence of a serious evil—a contagious evil—a dangerous evil. Let all that be taken for granted, to any extent our friends may see fit to contend for. The question then remains—and it is the only one to which we direct our remarks—what is the precise nature of that evil, and how is it to be met?

The thing to be deplored, on the foregoing hypothesis, is a general distaste for the higher and more spiritual enjoyments of religion. It is not, surely, for its own sake, that the Sabbath is consecrated. The highest authority has told us that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. A glorious privilege is placed before him, and, like every other privilege, is connected with duties. To neglect it is his loss. To undervalue it in comparison with other enjoyments is his condemnation. The Lord's-day is holy to them whose affections make it holy—to those who love it not, it is nothing. Unhappily, the Christian world is for ever mistaking the worth of its own institutions, because it mistakes the scope of them. It asks for conformity even where there is no sympathy—it attaches importance to acts even when they represent no laudable motives. Parks, pleasure-grounds, tea-gardens, Sunday excursions, railways, steamboats, newspapers, reading-rooms, museums—these things, good in themselves, are viewed as evils on the Lord's-day, because so many prefer them to religious meditation and worship. They appear to suppose that if all these external occasions of Sabbath-breaking could be got rid of,

the world would be the better for it. Whereas, the true mischief is not in these things, but in the spirit which prefers them to higher and nobler enjoyment. Up to the measure of our people's appreciation of Christianity, will be our people's use of, and profit by, its institutions. Beyond this, all conformity degenerates into "a vain show."

This is a day in which symptoms alarm the churches much more than the disease they indicate. We act as men would do, who, because savages destroy books of devotion, would have them restrained from doing so, and then glory in the gain therefrom accruing to religion. The act of destroying a good book is regarded with more concern than the ignorance of heart out of which the propensity springs. A religious book is not religious to him who can neither understand nor read it—a holy day is not holy to him who does not rejoice in it. Christianity comes to change men's dispositions, not to prescribe their acts. It gives law to the heart, not to the conduct. In its view, acts are nothing *religiously* considered, but in their representative worth—conduct is of no importance, but as it expresses character. "Sabbath desecration," as the phrase is, was much more prevalent in apostolic times than in ours—but not one of the apostles mentions it as an evil to be bemoaned. Their attention was riveted upon the *spiritual darkness* to which such a state of things was natural, and their aim was to rectify men's tastes, by commanding them higher objects.

The true evil, then, indicated by the general non-observance of the Lord's-day, is not in the things done on that day, but in the want of religious sensibility and cultivation thereby demonstrated. That so many of our fellow-countrymen are devoid of spiritual taste—that they know not the highest pleasures of which their being is capable—that they feel no want of religious instruction, no delight in religious worship—that they have no conscience in reference to these engagements—that they do not, and cannot, sympathize with the object of Christian institutions—this is the core of the mischief. And this will not be touched by meddling with the world's pleasures. You may worry, you may irritate, you may, perchance, madden—but you will not change the spirit of men by your numberless prohibitions.

Suppose the present agitation successful, and what will be its consequences? We shall have just the same dislike of our religious institutions as we have now, aggravated by a sense of injustice. The working classes will ask, what right the religious world has to prevent their spending the Lord's-day as best pleases them, so that they do not encroach upon the rights of others? And we ask it on their behalf. What right has the Christian Church to impose its institutions upon the unwilling? Of these, the Lord's-day is one. Who authorizes us to make it a Lord's-day to those who are indifferent to its claims? Baptism is another. Why should we not be equally justified in soliciting the Crown to grant no commercial privileges to the unbaptized? That the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday will present greater attractions to pleasure-taking than now exist, we are not disposed to conceal from ourselves—but if the religion of our day cannot withstand this test, it behoves us to see to its improvement. If our young people are in danger, we must infuse into them better principles. If our drowsy worshippers are allure to sensuous gratification, we must aim to put more life into them. More heart, more activity, more persuasiveness, more Christianity, and that of a better sort, is the true remedy. The Queen's interference will, after all, but serve to cover over the evil, not to remove it. There is a stronger than she to run to in this emergency—a more effectual preventive than the power of law. One-half of the money, and one-tenth of the zeal, wasted on these periodical and fruitless agitations, if expended wisely in winning the sympathies of the unenlightened to religion, instead of *restraining* their pleasures, would soon place religious institutions on a more commanding footing. Whilst the method now in vogue remains so, we despair of large success. That which a crystal palace can overturn, or which a royal word can establish, cannot be worth much, spiritually estimated. Two years ago Protestantism was in danger from Cardinal Wiseman's honours. Now it is in danger from a winter garden. What next? Is our Christianity so sickly, so feverish, so puny, that it must be curtailed in front every blast, and shrouded from every beam of sunshine, lest its nerves should be shattered, or its complexion injured? And if so, would it not be better to look rather to the recovery of our own Christian health, than to ask for such arrangements regarding it as encroach upon the rights of the world? Let us beware lest we mistake the danger, and increase it by our unwise provisions for meeting it.

We should not have written thus largely and earnestly on this topic, but for our deep conviction that just in proportion as the attention of religious society is given to mere external decencies, its inner life and vigour will ebb away. The totter-

ing walls of our institutions cannot be shored up for long by coercive or restrictive arrangements. The way to prevent sin is to destroy it in the affections. The way to make temptations powerless is to strengthen sound principles in men's hearts. And there is no other way. All labour in other directions is lost. The world will never be *made* to do right, until the world is made right in its sympathies. Hedge it about—restrict its movements—hinder it in the pursuit of its desires—scold it—anathematize it—make law for it—and it will be none the better for your pains—rather the worse. Christianity must woo and win it to goodness in the spirit of her Divine Founder—and this she will only be able to do as she is self-reliant and gentle—sure of her own power, and willing to use it benignly. Love is the secret of her success—and love cannot work by means of law. The churches will blunder on, until they have found out this. It is affirmed in theory now—it is denied in practice.

THE FRIGHT ABOUT CONVOCATION.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The Times startled its readers last Monday by announcing that Lord Derby and his colleagues had resolved to advise her Majesty to permit the Houses of Convocation to sit for the despatch of business.

The Morning Herald (Ministerial organ) of Tuesday, without expressly contradicting the report, called it preposterous; but in its same impression gave prominence to a letter from Mr. Daniel Wilson, of Islington, in which that reverend gentleman expressed his belief in the project, and denounced it as a deadly shaft aimed at the evangelical members of the Church.

The *Standard* of that evening said nothing.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the same day, in its character of authorised representative of the High-Church party, confirmed the report in *The Times*, but reproached that journal with having omitted to state, what it ought to have known, that the labours of Convocation were to be confined by the royal licence to the devising and recommending a scheme for self-reform and reconstruction according to the altered condition of the Church and of society.

In other words, we were to have, not a horrible revolutionary constituent assembly, to terrify us all out of our wits, but a decorous and proper assembly of notables, to make reform smooth and easy, and square everything with tender consciences. The same plan was mooted a few months ago, when we took the liberty of reminding our High-Church friends of the *mot* which ushered in the first French revolution:—*Ce n'est pas l'état des comptes qu'il nous faut, c'est l'état général*.

For the rest of the week the *Standard* remained silent, the *Herald* continued to avoid the subject, and on Thursday *The Times* restated the report, with the addition, that, incredible as it appeared, it had undoubtedly assumed a form which called for the serious consideration of the country.

Then came forth in the *Standard* of that night an article condemnatory of the project, but not a syllable of the intentions of Government in relation to it, one way or another.

The *Globe* meanwhile had announced a meeting to concert measures for one of the greatest Ecclesiastical demonstrations ever made in opposition to this project of Convocation, and the fright was manifestly increasing.

So the master stood up to yesterday (Friday) morning, when the *Daily News* informed its readers, as a discovery of the truth of the whole story of the revival of Convocation, that, though Lord Derby and his colleagues had not as yet dared to actually advise their Sovereign to issue the royal licence required for Convocation to proceed to what is popularly called business, yet the High-Church party were under the strong belief that their recent communication with the more influential members of the Cabinet had *nearly* brought the Government to that determination.

* * * * *

Every one being thoroughly frightened about this affair of Convocation, as we see, and no one justified in discrediting Lord Derby's inclination to do any rash thing conceivable, all is duly prepared for the *Herald* to come out, as it did yesterday morning, with quite a flourish of restoring confidence, of bringing peace to moderate Protestant people, and considerably setting all their fears at rest. It is "authorised," this time, to give the most unqualified contradiction to an assertion which &c. &c. &c. that it is, forsooth, the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to sanction the revival of the active powers of Convocation! "There is not, and never has been, the slightest foundation for such a rumour. Her Majesty's Government have not, we most distinctly declare, entertained the question for one moment."

Well, then, why was not the "authorised" contradiction published at once? Why was the country kept in suspense for half-a-dozen days? Why was it left to the *Times* to carry alarm into every peaceable church-going household in the kingdom? Why were the getters-up of ecclesiastical demonstrations let loose on the community? The Ministerial organ pretends to believe that the *Times* was "hoaxed" by a foolish wager on the Stock Exchange. But the *Times* is not so easily hoaxed. The very journal that so characterised the report has the cool or blundering effrontery to admit in another leading article, contained in the same column of the same day's publication, that the report had obtained very general belief before the *Times* meddled with it at all. It mentions the Archbishop of Canterbury as

one who had given credence to it. It professes its ability to give the names of parties in high public offices who had felt the fullest conviction of its truth. Then why was a conviction so mischievous left undisturbed for an hour? Why was not authority at once given to remove the anxiety, not simply of newspaper writers, but of high public officers, even of the primate of the church?

We fancy that the question admits of this answer only, that Lord Derby wished to make what profit he could out of the thoroughly bad character of his Ministry. He had not even enlightened his own representative in the press. "We were ourselves," the *Herald* amusingly confesses, "only precluded from believing the report by a feeling that the statement would be very injurious to the Government, and that it was in *all probability* destitute of truth." In connection with no other set of men could such a report, even by their own party, have come to be ranked as probable, even as possible. We can imagine no statesmen having a pretence to be thought capable of governing England, of whom anything so preposterous as that they meant to revive Convocation could be set afloat with the chance of obtaining an hour's belief. As well report that any men not notoriously out of their senses were making ready with forge and furnace to repair upon the spot the hinges of the gate of a powder magazine. Lord Derby knew his advantage, and has made the most of it. Even the nameless old gentleman derives a benefit from turning out not so black as he is painted. We shall all of us, more or less, for several days to come, connect a certain feeling of relief even with Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Salisbury, and Lord John Manners, and Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Herries. The moment of recovery from a sudden fright is not a time for very accurate distinctions, and who knows whether his Grace of Lambeth may not just now be struggling with a confused impression that perhaps the country has escaped Convocation, after all, only because it possesses a Derby Ministry!

[*The Times* and *Chronicle* of Saturday concur in ridiculing the origin assigned by the *Herald* to their authority, and assert that they believe Lord Derby's intention was such as they described. "S. G. O." offers private proof of the kind of influence—even the highest—that was exerted to overrule his lordship's inclination.]

THE RIVAL CHURCHES IN IRELAND.

The Irish "Commissioner" of the *Daily News* supplies, in some of his (or her) letters, interesting and valuable testimony on the ecclesiastical condition of Ireland. Here is one of the conclusions arrived at:—

Wherever we go—whether we find the clergy of the two churches in a state of deadly mutual hatred, or letting one another alone—we are driven back upon our old conclusion, that wherever the Church of England is more or less a missionary church in Ireland, there we find society torn to pieces with quarrels: and that, where there is tranquillity, she is not discharging the function of a missionary church, and has no right to her establishment over the heads of the majority, whom she assumes to be converting.

On the subject of Catholic endowment the following remarks are made:—

There are some residents—some of both churches—who have said to us that it would be a good thing if the Government would repeat the offer to pay the priests. If it was done prudently, and with some regard to their feelings, it is believed that they would gladly enough receive it now. There was a time when we, not having seen so much of Ireland as we have now, were in favour of such a provision for the Catholic priesthood. Our present impression (subject to change, if the existing crisis should develop new features in the case) is that it would be a pity to spoil the process of testing the priests which is now going on. There is no doubt that the most mercenary of them are undergoing detection, by means of the distress of their flocks at home, and the opening of the eyes of such of them as have gone abroad; while the same circumstances are sure to bring out, in full brightness, the disinterestedness of such of them as are worthy of their professions. The really devoted will be supported while their flocks have anything to eat themselves. The rest—we fear we must say the large majority—will become known by their felt rapacity and hardness much better than by any denunciations and canvassings by Protestant rivals.

The position of a zealous Protestant clergyman on his settlement, is very forcibly described:—

He comes over, probably, in a good spirit—devoted to a difficult duty—hoping to bring converts into his church—longing to rescue the poor and ignorant from superstition, and to redeem them for this life and the next. He presently finds all this out of the question. There is no converting ignorant Catholics but by setting up in fierce opposition to the priests—but by setting up counter threats and promises; and in such a game—without bribery by food and work—the priest is sure to have the best of it. The gentle and peace-loving clergyman cannot enter upon, or sustain, such a warfare as this. He sinks into silence, except at certain hours on Sundays; and then, how should he speak with any earnestness, when he has scarcely a hearer beyond his own household? He finds little or nothing to do in return for the income he enjoys. He is taunted with the enjoyment of that income, or he suspects that he is. He meets with no sympathy, intellectual or religious. He lives in an atmosphere of storm or stagnation. Either every man's hand is against him, or no one regards him. Under such influences, who can wonder if his nature faints?

Some addict themselves to sporting, others fall into bad habits. Drunkenness, we are told, is very prevalent, especially amongst clergymen without flocks. "When we have mentioned this to Protestants—in order to inquire—the answer has been, repeatedly, an admission of the fact, with the addition, 'but the priests do so too.'"

The writer speaks encouragingly of the future of Ireland, arriving at much the same conclusion as Mr. Bright with respect to the character and industry of the people. "Pay them regular wages, and pay them in cash, and they immediately show themselves as provident as anybody. Not as skilful in depositing and investing—that is another matter, but as capable of looking forward, and of providing for the future." "There is nothing the matter with the men in it but what is superinduced;" and as to the sad habit of lying, "that is the vice of slaves," "the natural product of the fear and hatred in which the people have lived for centuries, with such a priesthood as theirs for their moral guides."

After noticing the various signs of amelioration of an economical character, such as the influx of capital and the settlement of industrial proprietors, it is remarked that, while emigration carries away, to prosper elsewhere, more than a quarter of a million of people yearly, the national schools are training and sending forth, to be Irish residents, half a million at once of the youth and childhood of the country. The gaps in the population are being filled with a population of a different stamp. "Some will be Protestants from England and Ireland; more will be educated Catholics out of the national schools; and others will be the children of the Catholics now and hereafter educated at the Queen's colleges, in disregard of the prohibition from head quarters. Religious animosities will be allayed, rather than fomented, by these two last classes of rising citizens. They will never be the slaves of such a priesthood as that of the Ireland of to-day. That priesthood is obviously destined to decline. It may become more noisy and quarrelsome as it declines, but its power for mischief would soon be over, if it were not for the establishment in the land of the church of the minority."

The writer's final conclusion respecting the State Church is as follows:—

This Church of England in Ireland is the most formidable mischief now in the catalogue of Irish woes. This Church, as we have said before, either does nothing or breaks the peace. If she continues in peace, wealth, and artificial power, she may set about numbering her days; for it is clear to all dispassionate inquirers that awakened Ireland will not long tolerate a slothful church; and that the strife she provokes, here and there, with the other church, will and must issue in the popular rejection of both. The world sees, and Ireland feels, an express education of the young spreading from shore to shore, and a virtual education of the adults proceeding under the influence of events—both alike independent of both churches. The world sees and Ireland feels, that all her peace and progress (and it is not premature to speak of peace and progress now) are owing to influences quite apart from both churches; while the obstacles, the discouragements, the dissensions with which she has to contend, are owing to the faults of the one or the other church, or their mutual strife. What is to become of these churches or of religion, if it is to be insisted upon in the form of either, in a country which has begun to taste of peace and progress, no ghost need come from the grave to tell.

ANOTHER CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE "IMPROVED."—Seventeen pair of boots, value £5 5s., were seized, a short time since, from the shop of Mr. John Hill, of Totton, for the recovery of 2s. 6d. for church-rates. The town was placarded with bills on the subject, and an article in the *Hants Independent* was reprinted for local distribution. On the evening of sale, the room was crowded, and as the auctioneer was nearly an hour behind his time, a sea captain present profitably employed the interval in reading to the company a tract, entitled, "The History of Church-rates." Not a single householder in Totton was among the bidders. During the progress of the sale there were continued cries of "plunder," "robbery," &c., and other manifestations of feeling. Before the parties left the room, the sum of 10s. was collected amongst them, and sent to Mr. Hill, towards the expenses he had incurred; but that gentleman immediately expressed his intention to expend that sum, together with any surplus that might be handed over to him from the sale, in the purchase of tracts bearing on the church-rate question. A public meeting will be held, in the course of a few days, to further the education of the people of that neighbourhood in anti-state-church principles.

DIOCESAN SYNODS.—Another of the series of meetings held in different parts of the country for the restoration of Diocesan Synods, took place at Warrington, on Thursday, when the following resolution, among others, was passed:—

That the meetings in behalf of Diocesan Synods be for a time suspended at the discretion of the committee. And that all parties feeling the vital importance of this subject, be reminded that considerable pecuniary liabilities have been incurred, and that your Financial Committee, the Rev. George Gilbert and the Rev. Ralph Grenside, will be glad to receive the means of discharging the same.

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE SUB-DIVISION OF PARISHES.—According to an analysis of this document in the *Record*, the Commission have arrived at the conclusion that the number of new churches and new parishes still needed, "does not exceed six hundred;" and that these six hundred new churches, many of them in country towns, may be averaged to cost about £3,500 each. The required sum it is recommended to raise by the sale of the Crown livings.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER CHECKMATED.—The Rev. H. A. Greaves has replied to his bishop, by his own hand, and the committee appointed at the Stonehouse meeting by their secretaries, to the effect that he and they decline his alternative—objecting to a commission of the diocese, as that would be virtually a repetition of the Plymouth investigation—and to the Court of Arches, as that would end in the Privy Council, whose authority on ecclesiastical matters his lordship repudiates; but they engage,

Mr. Prynne will bring an action against them for libel, to set up no other plea than the truth of their statements.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURE AT WALLINGFORD.—On Wednesday evening, John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., of London, delivered a lecture on the Separation of Church and State, at the Assembly-rooms, adjoining the Town Arms Inn, the mayor having refused the Town Hall, though he is the son of a Dissenter, and was himself an attendant at the Baptist chapel of this town. The lecturer explained, amid frequent and hearty plaudits, the principles involved in the term "Separation of Church and State," proved that a State-religion is opposed to justice, liberty, and Scripture, and showed that the clergy were merely trustees of the property from whence they derive their support. The audience was large and respectable. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. S. Davies expressed his sympathy with the Association, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Kingsley. This, the first meeting held here in connexion with the British Anti-state-church Association, proved highly successful, and a committee is about to be formed for the purpose of promoting the objects of the society.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MEETING.—This we lately announced as to be held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, November 2, has, we find, now been postponed to Thursday, the 11th, in consequence of the alteration in the day for the Free-trade banquet. As Parliament will then have met, we imagine that the delay will have the effect of considerably increasing the interest of the meeting.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AT A CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop held his confirmation at Mr. Prynne's church, Elidad, on Wednesday last. My lord went to the church in a carriage. He was received at the door by a body of policemen, just as the apostles used to be—regular peepers. A large number of well-dressed persons were congregated around the door, and as the venerable successor crossed the threshold and entered the holy temple of all the Tractarian trumperies, they gave him a deep groan of execration thrice repeated. Thus the descendant of the apostles entered the temple of the Lord. One hundred and ninety persons, of both sexes and all ages, were confirmed. At the last confirmation at Mr. Hatchard's church, 799 were confirmed. When the bishop came out he was saluted with yells, groans, and execrations. He was called a beast. He was asked "if he had any candles"—"if he had any carrots"—and he appeared completely unnerved. The "mob" consisted of "well-dressed" people—fathers of families, whose blood is up at the questions which the Tractarian priests have been putting to their daughters.—*Western Times*. A correspondent of the *Daily News* says, that ever since the bishop's confirmation, the greatest excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood, and that the house inhabited by Miss Sellon and the other Protestant sisters of mercy is being continually threatened, and that it is only with the greatest difficulty that the mob have been prevented from laying violent hands upon the dwelling and leveling it with the ground.

THE "RELIGIOUS EQUALITY" CONFERENCE.—It is stated that the executive committee have agreed to a draught report, very cautious and moderate in tone. There is not a word about the proximate appropriation of the "spoils," nor in the plan for the commencement of open hostilities against the enemy as yet laid bare. Indeed, so far the movement has not assumed a more positive form than a general declaration of war against the Church, and of the necessity of prosecuting it with the utmost vigour. The committee anticipate a full muster of Irish members as a set-off to the absence of the "venerated hierarchy." Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P. for Tralee, has declined to attend the Conference. Mr. Sharman Crawford has written a long letter in reply to Mr. Moore's "private and confidential" circular, in which he states views on the subject of the "religious equality" movement that will scarcely be quite satisfactory to the gentlemen of the Sackville-street Committee. He dwells particularly on the necessity of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic parties coming into court with clean hands, and for that purpose he tells the former that they must relinquish the *Regium Donum*, and the latter that they must give up the Maynooth Grant, before they can, with any show of justice, call on the Legislature to interfere with the temporalities of the Established Church.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.—Mr. James Lord, Secretary of the Protestant Association, has been writing to Lord Derby, requesting to know whether Sir H. Bulwer's visit to Rome is, as has been alleged by many papers, for the purpose of effecting a concordat with the Pope, and also whether he has received any information, official or otherwise, of any interview between that Minister and Cardinal Antonelli. To this the Premier, through his secretary, gives answer:—"I have, in reply to your first question, to acquaint you that Sir Henry Bulwer has not been in any way accredited to the Court of Rome; and, with respect to your second question, that it does not consist with Lord Derby's duty to answer any inquiries as to private and unofficial communications which may have passed in conversation between Sir Henry and Cardinal Antonelli, or any other person at Rome."

RX-INSTATEMENT OF MR. WHISTON.—The Bishop of Rochester has at length decided that Mr. Whiston is to be re-instated in the post of master of the school attached to the cathedral of Rochester, taking into consideration that he may have been in some degree misled by legal opinions of high authority; and considering, also, that some of the statutes of the cathedral had not been carried into strict

execution. The Bishop, as Visitor, declares, that he shall, on the 1st of January next, be re-instated in his said office; but shall have no claim against the Dean and Chapter, or any one else, for any profits or emoluments accruing from the 19th day of October, 1849, the day of his removal, up to the 1st day of January next. And the Visitor having observed that the charges made against the Dean and Chapter have been repeated, thinks it right earnestly to caution Mr. Whiston against the repetition of these charges in any subsequent publication.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFERENCE OF NONCONFORMISTS AT NORWICH.

The Conference of Evangelical Nonconformists commenced on Wednesday evening last, at the Old Library Room, Norwich. That sitting was devoted to prayer and arranging the preliminary business.

On Thursday evening, the Conference met at the Assembly Rooms. The spacious room was completely filled; more than four hundred were present. None were admitted to the Conference but actual members of Evangelical Nonconformist churches—a few visitors occupied the galleries. Of the members present, more than eighty were of Prince's-street Independent Church; sixty belonging to the Old Meeting Independent Church; about the same number to St. Mary's Baptist Church; sixty-five were Wesleyans, and the remainder members of other churches in the city, and of various churches in the country. Amongst those present were W. Cozens Hardy, Esq., Revs. Robert Govett, — Welch, C. T. Keen, and F. Clowes; Messrs. S. and T. Jarrold, W. Hall, J. H. Tillitt, F. Pigg, J. Fletcher, R. Tillyard, John Culley, jun., John Turner, J. and W. Copeman, J. D. Smith, Massingham, Wales, King, A. Mackie, Breame, Bryan, Tipple, Reeve, Hall, Ford, Livock, Sharp, Mann, and England. According to the arrangements of the previous meeting, Mr. C. J. Bunting (Independent), was called to the chair, and after reading the 67th Psalm and prayer, the bye-laws for the regulation of the meeting, limiting time of speakers, &c., were read.

The Chairman then, in a few introductory remarks, explained the circumstances under which the Conference had originated. There was great dissatisfaction in the churches. A number of Christians had met together in a prayerful spirit, to inquire into its cause. They compared existing institutions with the New Testament, and discovered that we had, in many important points, departed from its directions. The resolutions to be proposed at this Conference were the result of these deliberations. He besought the Conference to proceed to this inquiry, in a spirit suited to the serious responsibility resting upon it. He then read the resolutions recommended by the originators of the Conference to its consideration and adoption. They were as follows:—

That the present state of Nonconformist churches, especially when regarded in their relation to the humbler classes of the people, is exceedingly unsatisfactory; that there is reason to believe that a large majority of the population habitually absent themselves from public worship; that the number of members in our churches does not increase in the ratio of the population; that, had it not been for external efforts altogether independent of those churches—there would, it is believed, have been a lamentable diminution; and that these, and other considerations, justify, and even necessitate, the inquiry whether the majority of existing ecclesiastical organizations are not essentially defective or erroneous; and whether the state of things complained of has not resulted, in some measure at least, from the abuses and innovations which have, from time to time, crept into those organizations, and impeded their successful operation.

Entering upon this important inquiry with such views, this Conference deems it its duty to affirm that, in many respects, the scriptural mode of a Christian church has been departed from, and particularly in regard to the liberty of individual members—the equality in the church of all the brethren—and the duty of the church to look for its financial support to the willing offerings of the faithful. Whilst deprecating violent or rash changes, this Conference declares what it believes to be the scriptural truth on these points, and therefore adopts the following resolutions:—

- I. That every member of the church has the right, by express warrant of Scripture, to use the ability which God has conferred upon him, for the edification of the church and the good of his brethren—that he has not merely a right to do this, but it is his duty to do it—that being his right, the church is bound to recognise it, and to withhold its sanction from every usage inconsistent with its proper exercise—and that it being a duty, the church is bound to facilitate and encourage the performance of it, and more than that, to warn those who can exhort and edify the church, and yet sit passively by, that they are burying their talents and are unfaithful to their Lord.
- II. That as Christianity declares that "God is no respecter of persons," the church is not a faithful witness if it does not bear testimony in all its services and arrangements to this important truth; and that whenever it sanctions or acquiesces in the introduction into the church of those distinctions, which in the world separate the rich and the poor, it gives the monied-worshipper an apparent superiority in the house of God, where all are in fact equal, and by that practice it asserts a false and pernicious doctrine, as much as if it were embodied in its creed or proclaimed without disguise from its pulpit.
- III. That contributions towards the expenses of public worship can only be acceptable to God where "there is first a willing mind;" and that the system of collecting money now adopted by most

[OCTOBER 27,

of the churches professing to be voluntary, is in many respects opposed to the spirit and inconsistent with the dignity of Christianity, which needs no other support than the free and unconstrained offerings of the faithful.

IV. That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the churches, recommending that the resolutions adopted at the Conference be pronounced in each church, and be made from time to time the basis of a kindly but earnest discussion; and that the Conference do adjourn for three months, to receive reports of the course of operation adopted in compliance with this recommendation.

Mr. Tillett then rose to propose the adoption of the resolutions. After referring to a recent report of the City Mission Committee, on which that committee recorded "their deliberate judgment that, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been put forth by the Evangelical Christians in this city—notwithstanding all the sermons which have been preached, the prayers that have been offered, and the efforts which have been made—there never was a period when the moral and spiritual condition of our city presented a more fearful aspect"—and referring also to the speech of Dr. Campbell at a recent meeting in Manchester, in which he stated that "in London and England, at this time, adult conversions are a rare thing—the fact is awful—but it is undoubtedly," and that, "unless some other agency than the public ministration of the word is brought actively into operation, even if we had such an assemblage of gifts and talents concentrated in our preachers as the world never saw, we could not do much"—he showed that on these and other grounds the present inquiry was not only justified, but had become an imperative duty. Here was an admitted evil—what was the cause? The originators of this Conference had been led to the conclusion, that the want of prosperity in the churches was occasioned, in no small degree, by a neglect of those provisions specified in the New Testament as being designed by God for the sustentation of spiritual life. After quoting various passages in the New Testament he deduced for them these three great principles:—

- 1st. That each member in the church, like each joint of the body, had something to do.
- 2nd. That that something was the specific work which he was fitted to do by his Creator.
- 3rd. That upon this properly-regulated activity of each depended the life, health, and efficiency of the whole.

He proceeded to dwell at some length upon the specific duties of individual members, referring especially to what was laid down as the scriptural obligation of Christians to "prophesy," which was defined to be "speaking unto men to edification, and exhortation, and comfort." That specific duty was devolved by the apostle, who spoke directly under the guidance of God, not upon the officers of the church, but upon its individual members. Now this practice had been lost—he did not care to discuss whether by the laws of the Congregational Church this practice had been abolished, but it was the usage that the brethren should not thus edify, and exhort, and comfort one another, and this usage was directly at variance with the injunctions of the apostles, and involved a neglect of the means which Infinite Wisdom had propounded for the sustentation of the life of the church. In confirmation of his views he quoted from the writings of John Robinson, whose works had recently been reprinted by the Congregational Union. He then alluded to the sentiments of Mr. Bridge, the pastor of the first Independent churches in Yarmouth and Norwich, recorded in the Yarmouth church-book, under date 9th April, 1850, in which he admonished the brethren not to let go "the exercise of prophecy for two reasons—first, that else the saints and churches would look upon them as declined; secondly, that else their gifts would dry up and prove unprofitable." In concluding, Mr. Tillett assured the Conference that those with whom he was acting were deeply impressed with a sense of the grave responsibility resting upon them in this matter.

Mr. Thomas Jarrold, member of the Old Meeting (Independent), had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the resolutions. For many years he had felt that the gifts possessed by many by whom he had been surrounded in the church had not had that opportunity for exercise which was so highly desirable, and he had often regretted that, while the pulpits were filled by young men, old and experienced Christians had to sit quiet and listen. This, he thought, was not at all consonant with the Word of God, and he fully believed that, as in the Sunday-school, so in the other offices of the Church, Christian graces and gifts would be the better cultivated, and rendered the more generally useful by active exercise.

The resolutions were then discussed separately; the Rev. T. C. Keen (Baptist), Mr. F. Pigg (Independent), Mr. S. Mann (Independent), Mr. James King (Baptist), Mr. Mann (of the Reformed Wesleyans), the Rev. W. Wood (Primitive Methodist), Mr. J. Mann, Mr. S. Jarrold (Independent), Mr. Tillett, and Mr. Granville Sharp (Independent), taking part in the debate. We can only notice one or two of the most striking remarks. Mr. Pigg said that, during that very week, Christian ministers from various parts of the country had met together as the Congregational Union, to deliberate as to the interests of these churches, and if they could do so without violating the integrity of Christian churches, as such, surely there could be no impropriety in the lay members doing the same. . . . He had long felt that the proceedings in their different churches were not at all adapted to the requirements of the people, the consequence of which was, that numbers kept away entirely from a place of worship, and the majority of those who did attend sat listless and unconcerned, as though nothing more than a mere form and ceremony were going on.

Mr. J. Mann stated that he had often inquired of the poor why they did not go to church or chapel, and the answer had frequently been, "When we do go there is no comfortable accommodation for us, and the conclusion we come to is, that you do not want us." How important it was to prove to the poor that Christians did want them, and would welcome them as brethren. . . . Generally speaking, the idea of a prosperous church consisted in a noble gothic or other splendid structure, and a respectable and affluent congregation, instead of in a zealous body of Christians, whether rich or poor, mutually edifying one another, and mutually striving to evangelize the world. Surely the time was come when this important matter must be considered, when the masses of the people must be cared for, and when every possible effort must be put forth to bring the operatives of Norwich and other great cities under the influence of Christianity. Mr. G. Sharp, thought that, in the minds of all sincere Christians, there must be something very questionable as to the propriety and justness of the course adopted by their large missionary and other societies to obtain money, a public bidding having sometimes taken place amongst persons striving to see who should give the most.

The three resolutions were carried without a single dissentient, and the business of the Conference concluded about ten o'clock.

The Doxology was then sung, and prayer offered for the Divine blessing on the proceedings. The Conference then adjourned, but is to meet regularly for prayer, expounding of the Scriptures, and deliberation. A meeting to receive reports from other parts of the kingdom is fixed for the second Tuesday in January.

PRESTON.—On Wednesday the 13th inst., Cannon-street Chapel, Preston, was reopened for divine service, after considerable enlargement, when sermons were preached—in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool; and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of the Lancashire Independent College. A space of thirty feet has been added to the length of the building, and four feet to its height; so that with a new pulpit, new gallery-front, and the lighting of the place by "sun-lights," and various other improvements, the building has been rendered spacious and attractive in all its internal arrangements, and capable of accommodating about 1100 adults and 300 children. The day of reopening was signalised by the brief stay of the Queen at the town on her journey southward from Balmoral. After the morning service, the friends dined together at the Red Lion Hotel, and spent some hours in converse on the position and prospects of Congregational Nonconformity in the town. Services in connection with the reopening were continued on Lord's-day, the 17th inst., when sermons were preached by the pastor, the Rev. J. Spence. The collections at the various services towards the expenses of the enlargement amounted to £152. The cost of the alterations and extension will be about £1700.

STANSFIELD, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday last a service was held in connection with the settlement of the Rev. James Jenkins, as pastor of the Congregational Church, Stansfield, Suffolk. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Rutter, to whom the interest here owes its origin. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Henry Coleman, of Wickham Brook; the Rev. John Reynolds, of Clare; and the Rev. John Burgess, of Long Melford.

SOUTHMINSTER.—The Chapel and School anniversary, Southminster, was held on Thursday last, when upwards of 120 friends took tea together in the British School-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Archer, of London, preached in the evening an impressive sermon, after which a collection was made, amounting to upwards of £25, in aid of the schools and the liquidation of the expenses incurred by the recent enlargement of the chapel. The Revs. R. Bowman, of Chelmsford; J. B. Law, of Writtle; and J. Hayward, of Rochford, took part in the proceedings of the evening. On the following day the children in the schools, to the number of 130, received their annual treat.

BLAENAVON.—On the 18th and 19th inst., the Rev. J. Rees, from Pontypool College, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the English Baptist Church at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. The introductory address was delivered by the Rev. S. Price, Aberystwyth; the special duties of the minister were pointed out by the Rev. T. Thomas, president of the Pontypool College; and those of the church by the Rev. G. Thomas, classical tutor of the above institution. Sermons were also delivered by Revs. T. Francis, Pontypool; T. Morgan, Bridgend; D. Davies, Llanelli; and Bailey, of Ragland.

AN ASTRONOMER OUT OF HIS ELEMENT.—Sir James South, the English astronomer, had a very narrow escape from death yesterday evening week. Sir James arrived in Kingstown by the Holyhead boat, and just after stepping ashore he went too close to the water's edge, and fell in. The splash in the water was heard, and directly after cries of "Help! help!" Effectual aid was promptly rendered. Sir James fortunately had on several loose coats, which were unbuttoned, and kept him floating until he was caught by a boat-hook. Sir James happily escaped uninjured. He was taken to an hotel, and on the following day he was able to resume his journey to Parsonstown Castle, where he is now, with other visitors, enjoying the hospitalities of the Earl and Countess of Rosse.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESSES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Sir,—The inhabitants of this place, some time since, sent a friendly address, on the Peace subject, to the inhabitants of the town of St. Quentin, in France. They have this week received a reply to their address, of which I enclose a copy for insertion in the *Nonconformist*, knowing the pleasure it will give to numbers of its readers.

We would wish that every city, town, and village in the kingdom would get up similar addresses, which would be the means of creating and establishing a friendly feeling and intercourse between the people of the two countries, and in that way far more would be done to secure us from a French invasion than by raising any number of the best trained militia. A friendly feeling so created would tend far more to secure the real blessings of peace to the whole world, than spending the taxes raised from the hard earnings of the people in worse than useless military defences.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c.,

JOHN CLOUGH.

Street, near Glastonbury, Oct. 23, 1852.

THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF ST. QUENTIN TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF STREET.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received with much interest the address which you have been pleased to address to me. You express your wishes that an enduring friendship may for ever unite France and England.

I beg you to accept the feelings of gratitude of the inhabitants of St. Quentin; like the inhabitants of Street, they have faith in peace and amity, and they hope the bonds of mutual friendship, which at present unite these two nations, will never be broken.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of the distinguished consideration of your devoted servant,

THE MAYOR,

Arrondissement de St. Quentin. C. N.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.—It is a remarkable and gratifying fact, as an evidence of the improved condition of the working classes, that at the present moment there is not one able-bodied man in the workhouse of the Bridgnorth Union, and that the total inmates of all ages, sexes, and conditions, in a large and well-regulated house, amount only to forty-five persons. At the last two meetings of the guardians the difficulty of procuring labour to work the pump was discussed; there were but two idiot men and one old man of seventy-one available in the house, and the guardians were driven to the necessity of hiring labour from without, in order to supply water to the house. This union comprises twenty-seven parishes, two townships, and a population of 16,000, in a rural district. These facts need no comment.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The York and North Midland, the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and the Leeds Northern Railway Boards of Direction, have agreed to terms of amalgamation, which are to be submitted to their respective proprietaries on the 2nd of November, at special meetings, to be held simultaneously for that purpose.

ASSURING LOUIS NAPOLÉON'S LIFE.—Very large policies of insurance are, we hear, being effected in the City on the life of the President of the French Republic. Whether a clause is inserted providing for an increase in the premiums on revival of the Empire is not stated; but the proposals for these insurances, even at a liberal rate, have been refused in more than one quarter.

AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO "BURKE" a young woman at Yarmouth. Mary Ann Proudfoot was found at night by the wall of a mill, all but suffocated; her clothes were torn, and there were marks of a struggle on her person; while over her face was fastened a plaster made of pitch and tar. She stated that the man who had beaten her and placed the plaster over her mouth was Samuel Howth, a corn-porter, by whom she was with child. She was a servant in the family of the merchant who employed Howth. The meeting was sought by Howth on pretence of providing money for the woman's lying-in. Howth was apprehended by the police, and examined by the magistrates on Tuesday. He is a man of forty, with a wife and family. Mary Ann Proudfoot is thirty-six; she has had two illegitimate children. "Her appearance produced quite a sensation of horror in the court. A more hideous form probably was never witnessed. Her head and face were swollen to nearly twice their original size; the features appeared to be completely destroyed, the face presenting a blackened pulpy mass, produced by fearful blows inflicted by some blunt instrument while on the ground. She was greatly exhausted, and almost bent double." From the poor creature's evidence and that of other witnesses, it appears that the plaster was a very large one, sufficient to cover the face, head, and neck; it was made of Stockholm pitch and coal-tar spread on canvass. The woman stated that she tore off the plaster when Howth first threw it over her face; but he replaced it. Her screams brought persons to the spot in time to save her life. At Howth's house a kettle was found containing tar and pitch, and a piece of canvass similar to that used for the plaster. One of his hands had a smear of tar upon it. A brace was found near the woman; Howth had but one brace to his trowsers when arrested. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

MURDER AT BRISTOL.—John Spear, a dissipated shoemaker of Bristol, has killed his wife. He had pawned her gowns, and she found him at a public-house spending the money; she upbraided him and flung a pipe at him; he suddenly struck her in the abdomen with a clasp-knife, inflicting a wound which quickly proved fatal.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

We forbore, altogether, from attempting, in our last, a sketch of the President's address, "On the Mode of Preaching suited to the Present Day;" and we can now afford to it but a very brief abstract.—The Rev. Doctor began by observing that existing circumstances invest this subject with peculiar interest—that new powers were competing with the pulpit, and serious allegations were made respecting it. Briefly noticing that Scripture itself supplied rich illustrations of the varied exhibition of which the same theme is capable, the Doctor touched successively on the several styles of preaching prevalent among the English Reformers and Puritans, from the Restoration to the Revolution, and in the first half of the eighteenth century. The almost exclusively moral strain introduced by Tillotson and Stillingfleet, was condemned as essentially defective, and worse than inefficient. On this, the earnest piety of Watts and Doddridge, and the rough energies of Methodism, had broken in. One of the topics of censure now current related to the style of the pulpit. A "superior kind of talking to the people" was recommended. On this it was observed :—

Now, without giving in to a strain of animadversion, which owes much of its strength to its indiscriminate nature, it might be well to inquire whether the diction of the pulpit does not admit of much greater sprightliness, variety, and force, than generally obtain. The range of subjects varies from the heights of heaven to the depths of hell; but are they not all too nearly levelled by the uniform style of our treatment? During the week, many of our people, by hearing or reading other topics, range through the calm and the fervid, the plain and the ornate, the argumentative and the declamatory, the simple narrative and the highly picturesque; can it be well that the pulpit should make a monopoly of sameness? True, the subjects proper to the Christian preacher predetermine that one quality shall pervade his treatment of the whole—sobriety. Even his vivacity must be tempered with gravity. But this characteristic has no necessary affinity whatever with monotony and dulness. Never was it more important than at present, not only that we should have thoughts to impart, but that our language should take its character from our thoughts; not, as is too commonly the case, our thoughts from our language.

The talking strain which is called for is, indeed, open to danger. With few distinguished exceptions, the men who should be the last to attempt it are likely to be among the first. Indolence will be ready to hail it under the erroneous notion, that it implies a discharge from the labour of composition; while a want of taste and of good sense will leave some liable to mistake coarseness for freedom, and flippancy for ease, and a slip-shod twaddle for a racy, homely form of address. Let these dangers be avoided, and the preacher may advantageously talk. Let him understand by it the manner in which a sensible man conducts a private encounter or conversation when he is bent on carrying his point, and the more talking the better. "Think with the wise, but speak with the common people," is a precept of Aristotle. Great and good thoughts need not the studied drapery of style. And great subjects, duly pondered and deeply felt, may be comparatively left to announce themselves.

A higher order of thinking, and a better style of elocution, were recommended; for in both these respects, congregations were more exacting than heretofore. A more complete exhibition and direct application of evangelical truth was believed to be wanting. Some contradictory characteristics of the age—its excessive materialism and its dissatisfaction with conventionalities; the tendencies at once to ritualism and rationalism—were next noticed; and the greater necessity for personal holiness and zeal in the ministry urged. In this, the concluding portion of the address, the following paragraph occurs :—

Feel the pulse of society, and you will find it beating with feverish rapidity. Listen, and you may hear the incessant roar of the great Babel. Look, and you will see the multitude "making haste to be rich"—all at the diggings; but the majority labouring only to live. And the body of our hearers pass the week amidst these scenes—come out from this whirl to hear us preach. Do you show them how unfriendly their state of mind must be to progress in the divine life? They tell you that this earnestness for "the bread that perisheth" is absolutely necessary; that it is their only chance of obtaining it; that all their neighbours are running a race for it. Do you entertain the hope that by living in this atmosphere of storm they will become insensible to it, as men learn to sleep under the whistle of the steam-engine? They will do so; but the insensibility will not stop there; it will come with them into the sanctuary also. What they might have felt as earnestness in your ministry, under other circumstances, they will be able to doze under now. The bewildering play and rush of the machinery in one of the great manufactories of this thriving district—the omnipresent agitation of springs, and balances, and wheels—makes one feel, on leaving it, as if everything in the open air were still. Ordinary motions pass for perfect quiescence. Your hearers live in a scene where earnest activity has become the condition of life; and the ordinary work of the ministry is in danger of being viewed by them as apathy. Your zeal may not have cooled, but their sensibility to it has abated. And they come with the world so earnestly busy at their hearts, that an increase of energy is necessary in order to secure an ordinary amount of their attention.

Loud and prolonged applause followed the conclusion of the address.

CONFERENCE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCHES.

On Wednesday morning the meetings for conference were resumed in College Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Harris in the chair. The meeting was commenced with the usual devotional exercises.

The following motion was then introduced by the Rev. H. Addiscott :—

That in the judgment of this assembly considerable advantages would, in all probability, result to the interests of religion in the Congregational churches of this country, if a meeting in some central part of the kingdom were held at an early convenient time, of the treasurers, secretaries, and delegates of county associations, for a free and friendly conference on the state of the churches, and with a view to devise means for more efficiently extending the gospel in our own country; and that, therefore, it be an instruction to the committee of the Union to correspond with the secretaries of associations on the practicability of such meetings, and the objects to which its attention should be directed, and to report thereon at the next annual meeting.

He believed that a conference of this kind would be productive of considerable good to the efficiency of the churches. Various circumstances were occurring in the present day which tended to weaken still further churches already weak in the agricultural districts; and it became, therefore, very desirable that some means should be devised to improve and strengthen them, and also to present to the public a correct idea of the true character of the Independent denomination. He did not believe that such a movement would at all interfere with the free action of the county associations [hear, hear].

The Rev. E. Morley, of Hull, seconded it, believing that such a conference would be beneficial to the churches. Two things would come under the consideration of such a conference :—The spiritual and pecuniary condition of the churches; both of them questions of very great importance. He did not think that there was any occasion for fear that the principles of Independency would be invaded, in any degree, by such a step being taken; but he fully believed that the county associations would themselves be improved by its means.

The Rev. J. A. James wished to use what little influence he possessed in favour of carrying this resolution into practical effect. He conceived that nothing more important than this had come before the Congregational Union.

Considerable discussion followed, many objectors appearing.—The Rev. A. Reed thought that a meeting of the kind proposed would be open to serious objections, and, therefore, they ought, at least, clearly to understand what was intended to be done. The Rev. Walter Scott feared that it would increase the prejudice which was felt by some against the Congregational Union. The Rev. Baldwin Brown would prefer a special meeting of the Union to take into consideration the objects proposed to be considered by the contemplated conference. Dr. Vaughan strongly objected to this. He believed that it would be much better for the associations to take the matter into their own hands. Various speakers suggested caution in the matter, but eventually the resolution was somewhat amended in form, and carried in the shape given above.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

The Rev. George Smith brought up the subject of ministers' salaries, by alluding to the paper of Mr. Swaine, and stated that a thousand copies of it had been circulated.

The Rev. Mr. Gawthorne, of Derby, then moved a resolution upon the subject, which was seconded by Henry Bateman, Esq., who referred to the importance and the difficulty of the question.

Mr. Swaine, at Dr. Massie's suggestion, reiterated the points contained in his recommendation, to the effect, that the temporal condition of many ministers demanded the adoption of some practical measure for the augmentation of their salaries; that it was desirable that the managers of the various funds connected with the Congregational body should consider the subject; that a committee be formed, and be requested to report upon it at the annual meeting of the Union, in London, in May next.

George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., after expressing his delight that the *Regium Donum* was gone, said this fact threw a greater responsibility upon the body at large for the support of the ministers connected with it. This was a department that peculiarly devolved upon the laity, and there was never a time when they were more disposed to take the matter up.

Dr. Halley said, there was one point on the subject which ought to be kept in view. The ministers of Congregationalism must be paid for their services, and not reduced to a state of pauperism. A minister ought to be well paid, not because he was a poor man and required charity, but because he was a minister. All societies who employed agents should pay them liberally.

After a few words from the Rev. Mr. Dickenson, of Hounslow, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE SABBATH.

The Rev. J. A. James then brought forward the following resolution with reference to the proposed opening of the New Crystal Palace on the Lord's-day :—

That this Assembly, cherishing, as it does, a deep conviction of the Divine authority of the Lord's Day, and of the numerous advantages resulting from its observance in this land, views with alarm the increasing temptations presented by public bodies and others to pleasure excursions on that day, and has heard with intense concern the reported intention of the managers of the new Crystal Palace to open that building on a part at least of the Lord's day. Anxious at all times for the welfare of the working-classes, and for their due relaxation from bodily and mental toil, this Assembly is nevertheless apprehensive that by such a step as that now contemplated much social evil will result even to this class of people, by making the Sabbath a day of mere pleasure; that it will, necessarily, lead to the employment of a large number of servants and others, who will thus be deprived of their weekly season of rest; that it lays down an untrue distinction as between the sanctity of canonical and other hours; that it can scarcely fail of leading to an increasing neglect of public worship, and produce disastrous effects on the moral and religious habits of the community. On these and other grounds, this Assembly utters its protest against this contemplated evil, and calls on the friends of Sabbath observance, in the employment of all scriptural means, to use their best endeavours to prevent the infliction of this calamity on the metropolis, the influence of which will extend to the provinces of the kingdom.

Mr. James thought there could be no difference of opinion among Congregationalists as to the divine

authority for the observance of the Lord's-day, whatever difference of view there might be as regarded the grounds upon which that divine authority rested. He should be sorry if among Congregationalists there were any declension of view on this momentous topic. Mr. James then went over the various heads of the resolution. He thought that it was impossible to view the contemplated opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sabbath except with the deepest, the liveliest alarm. It would not stop there; but would surely lead to the opening of other places of public resort and amusement in the metropolis. This would lead to an entire change in the moral habits of the people; it was the beginning of a series of endeavours to change the English Sabbath into the Sabbath of France and other continental countries, and, therefore, it behoved them to raise their loudest voice of protest against the projected measure. Mr. James also spoke of the deteriorating influences exercised by the Sunday excursion trains upon the population of the metropolis and other large towns, and especially of the diminished attendance at Sabbath-schools, which was their result.

Mr. E. Baines expressed the very deep interest which he felt on this question, and his participation in the fears of Mr. James, as to the disastrous consequences which would flow from the course upon which it was proposed to enter. Mr. Baines especially dwelt upon the fact that this was an instance of Royal and Governmental sanction being given to the desecration of the Lord's-day. He thought not only that a memorial should be presented to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, but that it was their bounden duty to memorialize the Queen that her Majesty's sanction might not be given to an act which would lead to an appalling desecration of the Lord's-day. Were the Government once to sanction an act which recognised the Lord's-day as a day of pleasure after one o'clock p.m., the consequence would eventually be that every other Government institution for pleasure and recreation would be open on that day. Let the principle once be recognised that amusement was the business of the latter part of the Lord's-day, and there was no saying to what extent the evil might go :—

Why, if we once have our Government sanctioning the desecration of the Lord's-day, and making it into a fair-day for pleasure, from one o'clock in the day, what are the consequences we must anticipate, but that most assuredly every Government institution which is of the nature of recreation or improvement will be required to be opened on that day [hear, hear]. Indeed, Mr. Hume, with many others, have distinctly advocated that very step in the House of Commons, and they will now do it with greater power, vigour, and chance of success [hear, hear]. They will have a precedent on which to lay their hands, and Mr. Hume will say, why not open the British Museum on that day? why not open the National Gallery on that day? why not open the institutions in the nature of public libraries on that day? why not open mechanics' institutions, botanical gardens, philosophic societies, and societies and gardens, the object of which is to combine all kinds of instruction with improvement?—the very recommendations which are alleged to apply to the Crystal Palace [hear, hear]. It seems, sir, to go the length of opening a number of institutions such as we at present have scarcely any idea of. We have in Leeds botanical gardens; and they have lately been let to a private company, who open them on the Lord's-day for money; and the railway company has made arrangements for special trains to run from Leeds to those botanical gardens. The arrangements which are made with regard to the Crystal Palace will be similar to those arrangements.

Mr. Baines concluded, amid loud cheers, by moving the following addition to the above resolution :—

And that a memorial, embodying the sentiments of this resolution, be presented to the Directors of the Crystal Palace; and, further, that a memorial be presented to her Majesty; Queen, respectfully entreating her Majesty to withhold her royal sanction from that part of the charter which provides for the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Lord's day, if her Majesty be solicited to give her sanction, and that it be a recommendation from this assembly to the Christian congregations of this country to take similar steps, with a view to avert this threatened infliction of a great evil. That a sub-committee, consisting of the mover and seconder of the resolution, with Mr. Baines, be appointed to draw up these memorials, and to present them to the Assembly to-morrow.

In reply to a question, Mr. Baines stated his belief that the charter of the Crystal Palace Company had not yet received the royal signature, so that it was not too late to prevent the evil being consummated.

Dr. Massie deprecated the course proposed to be taken by Mr. Baines, and contended that they had no right to go to the Legislature or the Sovereign for any religious purpose. If they were to call upon the Sovereign to exercise her prerogative in behalf of their religious opinions, they ought to give permission to other religious bodies to approach the throne with the same request on their part. Feeling the sacredness of religious liberty, and the importance of their body not trenching upon that religious liberty, he advised them carefully to avoid recognising the Sovereign as having any power in matters of religion. They might honestly and fearlessly, in their memorials to the public, and in their resolutions published through the press, declare their deep conviction of the divine obligation of the Sabbath-day; they might send memorials to directors of railways, and the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, with all the importunity of devout and prayerful Christians; but let them not commit themselves to anything that would involve Sovereign power or Legislative interference in matters of the Sabbath.

Mr. Baines replied at some length to Dr. Massie. He showed that in memorializing the Queen, they were not calling upon her to do anything, but were calling upon her to abstain from doing that which, in his judgment, it would be wrong for her to do, and which would be a grievous violation of the consciences of multitudes of her Majesty's subjects. He

contended that there was a broad distinction between asking for Governmental or Legislative interference to prohibit an act, and protesting against an act being done, by those who are the official representatives of the people, which was in distinct violation of their religious principles.

Several gentlemen took part in the discussion. The Rev. Henry Toller gave in his cordial concurrence to the sentiments which had been uttered by Dr. Massie. Mr. Conder said, that the effect of the Royal Charter sought for by the Crystal Palace Company would have the effect of repealing the statute of George III., which was the best legislative safeguard of the Sabbath which now existed. The Rev. Baldwin Brown thought there was much danger attending the adoption of such a resolution as that proposed. He thought it was an unwise course to pursue with respect to the observance of the Sabbath. The Rev. Benjamin Parsons spoke in favour of the resolution. F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., said, that he was quite in favour of memorializing the Crystal Palace Company, and also the Queen, but on different grounds to some gentlemen who had preceded him. He would do it not on religious, but on moral grounds; and he felt that he could do this with the greatest consistency and propriety [hear, hear].

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried, but not unanimously.

A report from the Board of Education was presented, upon which the following resolution, moved by the Rev. Walter Scott, seconded by the Rev. A. Reed, was adopted :—

That this assembly has heard with much satisfaction of the occupation of Homerton College as the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education, and regarding its full adaptation for the purpose of training male and female teachers for day and infant schools, and the number of students now under course of instruction, considers this work of great practical value, honourable to the denomination by which it has been originated, and deserving of increased support. And, further, this assembly would express the hope that the institution will be adequately sustained by liberal contributions, in the form of donations, to meet its present liabilities, and annual subscriptions, not only for carrying on this object, but for the sustentation of schools in poor districts, and other important objects contemplated by the Board.

The Conference then adjourned, several items on the business-paper being left over, owing to the length of time occupied by some of the topics which had come under discussion.

The Secretary of the Sub-Committee brought up on Thursday the memorial which they had prepared in accordance with the terms of the resolution agreed to by the Assembly. The Rev. J. A. James moved, and Mr. Edward Baines seconded, the adoption of the memorial, which was carried, after a few words from the Rev. Baldwin Brown, who reiterated his objections, and justified the course he had felt it right to pursue in this matter. He had a profound reverence for the Sabbath, but did not think that its observance could be enforced by means of the secular power.

DEPUTATIONS.

On Thursday morning, the Rev. T. Scales having offered prayer, Pastor Giraud, from the south of France, was introduced, and received with much cordiality. The Rev. W. Swan, a delegate from the Congregational Union of Scotland, was also introduced; and on the motion of Dr. Campbell, a resolution of welcome to Mr. Swan, and of sympathy with his constituents, was adopted.

CHAPEL EXTENSION.

The Rev. G. Smith submitted a report on this subject. The scheme which it embodied had been adopted, he said, unanimously, and it had been resolved, that in the event of the proposed society being formed, it ought to be separate and independent of the Congregational Union, as it would be very much more to the comfort, honour, and efficiency of the Union always to be originating valuable and important objects, while, at the same time, it allowed other parties to carry them into effect. John Remington Mills, Esq., moved a resolution approving of the scheme. He had had the pleasure of contributing to every one of the chapels recently erected, and now erecting, in the metropolis; and rejoiced greatly in being able to say that every one of them had fully answered every reasonable expectation. The Rev. B. Brown seconded the resolution. The Rev. Richard Fletcher, of Manchester, said, that this was a subject which had long occupied his attention, and that of Mr. Poore's, with other gentlemen both in Manchester and Lancashire, and the result was, that a society was just about to be organized for the erection of chapels in the northern districts, with every prospect of success. Many difficulties stood in the way, but they had been nearly overcome, and there was every prospect of complete success. At the present moment, £32,000 had been promised towards the object. The Rev. J. G. Milliell testified to the zeal of the Bradford people in this department of Christian effort. Three chapels had already been erected and supported by the Bradford congregations, and another was about to be begun. The Rev. J. Glyde said, that the Dissenters of Bradford were not singular in this matter. The Episcopalians of the town had erected four beautiful churches by voluntary effort. After some discussion, the proposed plan was referred for further consideration to the next annual meeting.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The Rev. George Smith read a Report which had been prepared by the committee appointed to consider the subject; on which the Rev. G. A. Rogers moved the following resolution :—

That the Report of the Committee on the Marriage Law be received and adopted, and that the alterations and amendments proposed by them in the existing law be referred to the committee for further consideration and correspondence, previous

to their being embodied in a memorial to her Majesty's Government, with a respectful but earnest request that they may be considered by the law officers of the Crown, with a view to the removal of those grievances from the Protestant Dissenters of England and Ireland; and that a copy of the memorial be sent to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

The Rev. J. Glyde seconded it, and suggested that all the brethren should endeavour to ascertain how the law in its present state operated to their disadvantage, and then communicate with the Secretary of the Dissenting Deputies. By this means they would be in a better position to go before Parliament on the subject.

Various observations were offered upon the subject of the connexion of the marriage of Dissenters with the Poor-law Board, the question of registration, and how far the registrar had power over the chapels.

Mr. John Bennett said that he had lately had occasion to examine the Marriage Law, and was fully satisfied that the registrar had no power to take forcible possession of any chapel without the consent of the minister of such place. This had been done in several instances, but it was assuredly illegal.

The Report was referred back to the committee for further investigation.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Rev. S. M'All, in a forcible but temperate speech, moved the following resolution :—

That the Congregational Union of England and Wales has frequently uttered its protest against slavery, as a fearful evil, debasing to those who uphold it, and ruinous to those who are subjected to its woes and wrongs. That observing, with painful emotion, its continuance in a portion of the otherwise free and noble country of the United States, with all the aggravations resulting from the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, this Assembly feels bound to reiterate its deep and unalterable conviction, that to maintain amidst the light of this Christian age the system of slavery in any form, to claim property in man created in "the image of God," and make merchandise of our equals and our brethren, is an enormity which can plead no shadow of scriptural sanction, and which no laws or usages ought to protect from utter and universal condemnation; and, therefore, this assembly, in the name of justice, humanity, and religion, would once more earnestly entreat the Christian churches of the American Union to rid themselves of any appearance of giving sanction or tolerance to an evil so extreme; and, at the same time, would offer its congratulations to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, on the unexampled degree to which public attention on both sides of the Atlantic has been concentrated on this subject by her recent publication, designed to portray the evils of slavery, and cordially to thank her for the distinguished service she has thus rendered to the cause of humanity and Christian truth.

He presumed that it would not be a matter of surprise to any that his resolution did not close without taking notice of a book which, in all probability, every one of them had read—a book which had found its way alike to the cottage and the mansion, and been admired by all—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe [hear]. "Many daughters had done excellently, but she had excelled them all" [cheers]. Mr. M'All characterised the volume in glowing terms, and expressed the immense delight which he, in common with thousands, had experienced in its perusal, with the confident anticipations which he cherished of the immense benefits it was calculated to produce, not only in regard to fostering an anti-slavery spirit, but by diffusing among a great mass of the working people of the nation a knowledge of the great leading principles of the ever-blessed gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of New York, on coming forward to second the resolution, was received with loud and repeated cheers. He said :—

I also believe that slavery ought to be destroyed [hear, hear]. I believe that it will be destroyed, and that speedily [hear, and cheer]—for, as Chloe says, "the Lord 'lows dreadful things sometimes," yet the Lord reigns, and sees those "dreadful things." The Lord, in his wise providence, suffered the passing, in our Senate, of that infamous Slave-law to hasten, as I believe, the downfall of slavery, by bringing the mind of the North to realize what slavery is—to see it not in the distance, but on their own soil—to see the man who had been for years a member of a Christian church claimed by his former master, and sentenced by the magistrate, for an extra fee, back into slavery—to see him torn from the church, from his family, and from his friends. These are facts which have been, and will continue to make themselves, felt by the men of the North, who begin to see that the whole system must come to an end [hear, hear]. Yes, it must, for the Lord sees all these dreadful things [hear, hear]. I rejoice in this resolution. I give it my hearty concurrence; it does not need my advocacy [hear, hear]. Rather let me say I thank you for it, and that we in America thank you for it [hear, hear]. We should be glad if you would not only send this resolution, but send a delegation with it [hear, hear]. Let the rev. brother go who moved its adoption, and make the speech to which we have just listened *verbatim*, in my pulpit in the Broadway Tabernacle, and he shall receive there a response as warm as you have given him here. Just because this resolution is discriminating, while, at the same time, it is straightforward and uncompromising, I rejoice in it. You do not deal in vague abstractions, but look straight at the thing itself [hear, hear]. As to Abraham being a slaveholder, and all that sort of nonsense, it was happily observed by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, who was in Europe last year, and who is associated with myself in editing a journal which has done some service in this cause, that had Abraham been living in these days, we should put him into the penitentiary for bigamy [laughter and loud cheers]. I remember hearing of a minister, who, on reading that chapter in the Hebrews, which makes reference to the ancient worthies, Gideon, Samson, Barak, said, "rather rough-spun saints, here, I must confess" [laughter]. I am ashamed to say that the sentiments quoted here this morning, as having been uttered by ministers in the United States, are strictly true [hear, hear]. Allow me, however, as a matter of justice, to say, that Dr. Parker has denied and repudiated the sentiments attributed to him, and that Mrs. Stowe has publicly retracted it in the new editions of her book [hear, hear]. I do not think that he ever said that thing, though I apprehend he has said things sufficiently verging towards it [hear, hear]. It will interest you to know that the threatened pros- cution of Mrs. Stowe for libelling the character of Dr. Parker, has been abandoned. He laid the damages at £4,000, because he said the sentiment attributed to him would injure his ministerial influence to that amount. I have no doubt it is true; but does not this speak well for the anti-slavery spirit of the American people? [cheers.] But the other sentiment, I am sorry to say, was uttered by one of whom I would speak only as becomes me of a senior in years and office, and of whose ministerial usefulness I cannot but speak in terms of respect [hear, hear]. You will find it in his published volumes, "First Things," by the Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., New York. And yet that sentiment, as it lay in his mind, admits of some qualification. He looks upon the slaves as utterly unfit for freedom in their present condition, and believes that the immediate effect of their release would be turmoil and bloodshed; and, therefore, he says, he would not offer one prayer for their liberation, even if he knew that one prayer would effect it. I do not agree with him [loud cheers]. His church is next to mine on the Broadway, New York. I had the honour of being quoted by him in that very sermon, in which he denounced my sentiments; and I was not long in returning him the compliment [laughter]. In that same sermon of Dr. Spring's will be found this statement:—"A fugitive slave is a nuisance, and the fact of a slave running away from his master is *prima facie* evidence that he is a bad man." At that very time the Rev. Dr. Pennington—a beloved and honoured brother in Christ, and a D.D. also, and, like Dr. Spring, a member of Presbytery [cheers]—was here in England, and in fear of apprehension as a fugitive if he should return to America, and to his congregation. I came out, therefore, in the columns of the *Independent*, and made Dr. Spring say to Dr. Pennington personally: "You are an intolerable nuisance, and the fact that you ran away from your master is *prima facie* evidence that you are a bad man" [cheers]. And I went on in this way till I trust the thing was a nuisance [sheers]. The *Independent* is a Congregational newspaper. It was started by several gentlemen, who engaged to furnish all the money if the pastors of the churches would be responsible for the editing of it. These gentlemen yielded the entire control to the pastors. Well, the paper went forward, and excited a good deal of attention; and, when the Fugitive Slave-law was enacted, it came out fully and unequivocally [hear, hear]. We said, this measure is not such as to demand revolutionary action; for the sake of the public peace, therefore, avoid all mobs and public excitement in opposition to the execution of this law; but let it be distinctly understood, that you will never give to this law any active obedience whatever [hear, hear]. Do you treat the fugitive just as if there were no such law [hear, hear]. Treat him as a man; treat him according to God's law; give him bread, give him shelter; and if the officer comes to demand the fugitive, tell him that your house is your castle, and to enter it at his peril [loud cheers]. The man is under your protection; take that ground and maintain it, whatever the consequences may be, in the spirit of your forefathers, the martyrs and Puritans [cheers]. This is what we recommended, and I am glad to find that it meets with your approval [cheers]. Now, Sir, for the consequences. The commercial papers of New York broke forth in a strain of violent invective against the *Independent*, dragging forth the names of the proprietors, and holding them up to public scorn and contempt as the enemies of the "constitution" of the glorious Union, and recommending that they should not be traded with [hear, hear]. Great efforts were made by the pro-slavery party to carry this recommendation into practical effect [hear, hear]. You must know that two of the proprietors of the *Independent* are partners in a great silk house. Well, what did they do under these circumstances? Why, they came to me and said, "Stand your ground [great cheering], if every subscriber quits the paper we will pay for its publication" [hear, hear, and cheers]. Then they issued a card, announcing that they were silk merchants, and had a large assortment of all sorts; but that they sold only silks, and not principles [loud and long continued cheering]. Another of the partners, who was at that time, and is now, residing in the city of Manchester, connected with a large commercial house, wrote to the other proprietors in New York, "If you think that this assault upon us be likely to injure your business, and that my connexion is likely to be injurious to you, then I am ready"—not to withdraw from the *Independent*, but "to dissolve partnership" [loud cheers]. I mention these facts as illustrating the spirit of a great number of Christian men in the United States [hear, hear]. I do not know of a Congregational church that tolerates slavery [hear, hear]. The Presbyterian church is territorial in its character, and some of them in the South do hold slaves; yet it is a difficult question to decide what is the duty of the Northern brethren—whether they should withdraw from all connexion with the body because of this circumstance. For example, the General Assembly held its annual session lately in the city of Washington, when the Rev. Albert Barnes stood up, and, with the meekness and wisdom, forbearance and gentleness—which in him are combined in a greater degree than in any man I know—bore his manly, unflinching testimony against the whole system of slavery from beginning to end [hear, hear, and cheers]. Now, I question whether he did not effect more good by this course, than by leaving the body altogether [hear, and cheers]. One word about the work referred to in the latter part of the resolution. Mrs. Stowe is associated with myself and others in the conduct of the very newspaper to which I have referred, as well as her noble brother, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher [hear, hear]. That work of hers has had a wonderful influence in the United States. It has been read by all classes of the people. It has spread like leaven in the city of New York. A very few years ago, a free expression of anti-slavery sentiment was hardly safe in that city; and now Mrs. Stowe's book is read and admired by all classes. It is acted in the theatres also, and calls forth the liveliest manifestation of sympathy from the masses of the people. There is progress here [hear, hear]. This work will go forward [cheers]. And when Great Britain shall find some other field from which to gather crops of cotton to be wrought into her manufactures, and when flax cotton shall be more generally used as a substitute, then the commercial and economical influence will assuredly overthrow the entire system [cheers]. I will only say, in conclusion, that I do not profess to be a platform speaker, and I am under a moral obligation not to speak at all, for, in consideration of the supposed diseased state of my lungs, my people kindly gave me leave to

absence for a year, furnishing me with money for my visit to Europe, and taking care of my family in my absence [hear, hear]. I must not, therefore, abuse myself; yet I could not refrain from uttering a word or two on this occasion [hear, hear]. I came to invite a representative delegation from this Union to ours [hear, hear]. That, of course, will be a matter for you to consider. We love the Congregational Union of England. Its name has long been familiar to us [hear, hear]. The Congregational Library adorns my shelf, and not only that, but "Mammon," "The Great Teacher," "Praedamite Earth" [cheers]. To be sure we obtain them by an evasion of the copyright, but if you have to complain of that, we hope you will feel sufficient compensation in the possession of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" [laughter and cheers]. Come over and see us. We will give you the warmest welcome, and if we have nothing better to offer, there shall be a dish of good Yankee cod-fish, warranted to have been caught three miles from the British shore [laughter and loud cheers].

The Rev. R. Macbeth questioned the propriety of adopting the last clause of the resolution. He thought it would be a dangerous precedent to be set by the Congregational Union. The Rev. Baldwin Brown coincided with Mr. Macbeth. The Rev. Dr. Halley defended the clause. Mr. E. Baines protested against its being withdrawn. The Rev. A. Reed thought that, upon the whole, it would be best to adopt the resolution without any notice being made of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a work, however, which he greatly admired, and believed would be productive of a large amount of good.

After some further discussion, the mover and seconder agreed to the omission of the clause, for the purpose of securing unanimity, and the resolution was then carried with acclamation.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

The Rev. Dr. Massie moved the following resolution:—

That the best thanks of this assembly are hereby presented to the Rev. A. Reed and to the Rev. Brewin Grant for their appropriate lectures addressed, at the request of the Congregational Union, to the working men of Bradford; and is much gratified to know that this endeavour to benefit this important class of the community was, to a good extent, appreciated, as was indicated by their attendance, attention, and the earnest expression of their approbation of the truth delivered to them.

The Rev. Dr. Halley seconded it, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Grant severally returned thanks.

The Rev. E. T. Prust moved, and the Rev. R. E. Davies seconded:—

That this assembly, enjoying as it does all the happy results of religious liberty, cannot forbear to express its sympathy with the Protestant churches of the Continent of Europe less favourably situated, and especially with those victims of Papal tyranny, Francesco and Ross Madi, who have been condemned and imprisoned for reading the Bible, and as a consequence, leaving the Romish Church; and would command to the Congregational churches of this country the duty of fervent supplication on behalf of these patient sufferers, that they may be preserved faithful, and, through the goodness of Providence, speedily be delivered from their present cruel and unjust bondage.

After several passages from a letter addressed to the Union by the Rev. F. Monod, who through illness had been prevented from attending, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

CONCLUSION.

The Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, moved, and the Rev. James Gauthorne seconded, the cordial thanks of the assembly to Dr. Harris, for the kind and able manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office, which the assembly adopted by a simultaneous rising to their feet.

Dr. Harris briefly returned thanks, and the Doxology having been sung, the sittings of the Union terminated.

THE DINNER.

The Conference, on Thursday, adjourned, as on the former occasions, to Salem Chapel, to dinner, when a very numerous company sat down, the Rev. Walter Scott presiding.

After dinner, the Chairman called upon the Rev. George Smith, who said, that in the sentiment he was about to propose, every heart would concur, and to it every voice would respond. It was an expression of gratitude, pure and unalloyed, at the recollection of the kindness which they had participated at the hands of their Bradford friends [loud cheers]. Much of the interest of that autumnal gathering had resulted from the liberality so munificently displayed by their Bradford fellow-labourers [cheers]. However large might have been his expectations—and they were large—those expectations had been very far exceeded [hear, hear, and cheers]. The ministers and friends from all parts of the country would return home in grateful recollection of their fellowship with their dear brethren, Mr. Miall, Mr. Glyde, and Mr. Scott [cheers]. He begged to submit to the assembly the following resolution in connexion with those gentlemen:—

That this assembly cannot separate at the end of a series of services and sittings of unusual interest and extent in the town of Bradford, without tendering its warm and affectionate thanks to the pastors, deacons, and members of the Congregational churches of this town, for the liberal and complete arrangements made for the reception and comfort of the pastors and delegates here assembled; and would express the conviction that the visitors at this autumnal meeting will long retain a grateful recollection of the hallowed fellowship they have enjoyed in the public services of the sanctuary, and in the social intercourse of the Christian families of this and other denominations to whom they have been introduced; and would fervently pray that upon the churches and colleges of Bradford our gracious Saviour would continue to shed the dew of his refreshing blessing, and thus promote their increasing prosperity.

[Loud and long-continued cheering.]

The Rev. R. Ashton and Benjamin Ashton, Esq.—as the oldest officer of the Congregational Union present—supported the sentiment.

The Chairman, who rose amid loud cheers, said, that it afforded the ministers of Bradford especial pleasure to see so many friends from London and the

provinces as were upon the present occasion gathered together. Although the invitation to Bradford did not originate with the Bradford friends, but with the Congregational Union, their reception was not, on that account, the less cordially given. The friends in Bradford were delighted with the opportunity thus afforded of accommodating the Union, and were exceedingly gratified to find that they had been successful in their efforts to afford comfort and satisfaction. The past week would form an era in the history of Bradford, and would be recorded in legible characters in the pages of its history [hear, hear, and cheers]. Bradford had a history connected with events, both important and interesting. He could not but refer to an inestimable and very excellent lady, who held a prominent place in the annals of Bradford for her extensive liberality, and for the interest she displayed in the advancement of every good thing, and everything connected with the cause of the Redeemer in their town [cheers]. What she had alone done would furnish materials for a history in connexion with Bradford for all coming time [loud cheers]. Others he might mention connected with their town who had gained celebrity, not by the progress they had made in their temporal affairs only, but by the great work they had been enabled to accomplish in reference to the spread of education, and righteousness, and truth [hear, hear]. But if Bradford had a history in the past, it was, he apprehended, but as yet in its prime, in the glory of its youth, and of its strength [hear, and cheers]. Bradford was making its fortunes—it was furnishing day by day additional materials from which to weave its coming history; it gave promise—and he trusted it would not disappoint the expectations entertained—it gave promise, that as its history had been in the past, so it would be in the future [loud cheers]. He begged to express in his own name, and in the names of the pastors and the members of the churches of Bradford, the very great pleasure that had been experienced in meeting the members of the Congregational Union in that town, and to express also his sincere thanks to their friends of the Baptist denomination, and of the Church of England, for their kindness in endeavouring, upon so interesting an occasion, to accommodate so large an influx of visitors [loud and long-continued cheering].

Rev. J. G. Miall said, that on such occasions as the present, figures of rhetoric and flights of fancy were inappropriate and distasteful; he should, therefore, simply say, on behalf of his brethren in the ministry of Bradford, in acknowledgment of the very handsome manner in which the meeting had agreed upon the vote, "We thank you" [loud cheers]. They thanked them for their presence on the occasion—they thanked them for their overflowing kindness, which had led to so large an acquaintance with their London friends, and in the efforts which were being made by them to further the moral and religious interests of Bradford [hear, hear]—they thanked them for the piety developed and manifested in the course of their intercourse with them—they thanked them for the lasting and delightful impression which they had made upon the families of the town by whom they had been received [cheers]. They thanked some of them emphatically for the striking addresses they had delivered, and the beauty of the principles they had learned before, but never so well as now [loud cheers]. They thanked them for the fragrance left upon the memory in connexion with the Congregational unity of their principles—those principles which associated each with the other, and were delicious and delightful to the whole [cheers]. Firmly persuaded were they that they would preach better, would work better; and impressively persuaded were they that they would feel, in relation to the Congregational Union, an interest more deep than they had ever felt before [loud cheers].

Henry Bateman, Esq., gave, as a sentiment, "The Milton Hall and Club, and Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World" [loud cheers].

Pastor Giraud, who was introduced by the Rev. R. T. Prust, said, he represented the Protestant churches in France, and had been in England about five months. He was deputed to present to the pastors and churches of Bradford an address which had been voted to them by the Evangelical Conference of France [loud cheers]. He hoped that it would be answered by a continual exhibition of Christian unity, and that a merciful Providence would soon smile upon his own miserable and benighted country [hear, hear].

The Rev. R. Ashton moved:—

That the Assembly has heard with much pleasure and satisfaction the address of the Pastor Giraud, the delegate from the pastors of Poitou, and also receives with fraternal sympathy and respect the letter forwarded by their delegate to this Union. This Assembly remits the letter to the committee, to consider the same, and to forward a reply at the earliest opportunity.

The resolution, seconded by Mr. Conder, was put, and carried amid loud cheers.

Mr. Bennett, secretary of the Milton Club, read a letter received from a Unitarian minister, entirely approving of the objects of the proposed Hall; and the Rev. Mr. Ryan, representative of the Unitarian body in Bradford, expressed his concurrence in the sentiments contained in the letter, and his cordial approbation of the scheme.

The Rev. John Glyde proposed, "The Ministers and Friends of other denominations who have honoured us with their presence on this occasion." The sentiment was received with loud applause.

Mr. Morley said, it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the subject which Mr. Bateman had introduced. When they looked at what their position as Nonconformists was to be from this period [hear, hear], those especially who desired to communicate, and who might come into contact

with members of Parliament, it would be of vast importance to have some central place in London, where a building should be erected of the kind, and for the objects to which reference had been made [hear, hear, and cheers].

The Rev. A. C. Geikie, from Canada, on personal experience, could testify to the great and urgent necessity of some such centre of organization, and cordially approved of the plan.

James Carter, Esq., had at first a prejudice against the proposed Hall, but upon further knowledge and reflection, he gave the proposition his most cordial approval.

The following vote of thanks to the railway companies terminated the proceedings:—

That the respectful thanks of the Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales be presented to the directors of the two railway companies, who liberally allowed the members of the Union to travel over their respective lines, in proceeding to Bradford, and on their return thence, for a single fare.

BRITISH MISSIONS.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in Salem Chapel, in favour of British Missions. The large edifice was filled to overflowing. Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., presided. The Rev. Thomas James stated the particular object of the meeting, and the general objects of the Board of British Missions. The Rev. J. C. Gallaway gave an interesting account of his recent visit to Canada. The Rev. J. W. Richardson narrated many pleasing particulars relative to Irish evangelization, and made a powerful appeal in behalf of the Irish Society. The Rev. Baldwin Brown descended on Home Missions, setting forth the adaptation of such an agency to the wants of the population; and the Rev. Samuel M'All and the Rev. C. Geikie moved an appropriate resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—At the conclusion of Mr. Reed's lecture, a Mr. Broome raised a discussion, which there was not time to conclude that evening. The second lecture was delivered in the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. Brewin Grant. The subject was, "Christianity the only true Secularism, as securing attention to the duties of justice and kindness." The hall was filled in every corner. The lecture (says the *Bradford Observer*) was a sarcastic and cutting, but withal a logical review of Secularism, as propounded by Mr. Holyoake in his "Cabinet of Reason," and other publications. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Broome again came forward, and occupied a very considerable time in referring to the discussion of the previous evening, at the Oddfellows' Hall. This called up Mr. Reed, and after he had concluded, Mr. Grant made some further observations. It now being too late for further discussion, a vote of thanks was, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Godwin, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Massie, given to the lecturer, and also to the Chairman. Mr. Grant, in acknowledging the compliment, regretted that, owing to the lateness of the hour, several working men had been deprived of the opportunity of putting questions respecting the lecture, but intimated that at some future time he should be happy to give one or more lectures on a similar subject.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

On Friday, a very large and influential meeting was held in Salem Chapel, Bradford, in connexion with the Congregational Board of Education. Breakfast was prepared in the school-room, but the influx of visitors was so large, that it was with difficulty they could be accommodated. The company then adjourned to the chapel, when Titus Salt, Esq., was called to the chair.

The Chairman briefly expressed his pleasure in presiding over "such a large and noble gathering," and his most cordial sympathy with the movements of the Congregational Board of Education, which he looked upon as one of the most important institutions of the country.

S. Morley, Esq., explained the circumstances under which the Congregational Board originated, and the purchase of Homerton College for a training institution. The great mission they had was to stimulate the people to take this work in hand for themselves [applause]; and, if allowed to do so, they would do it for themselves; but it had been the great object of those who opposed them to persuade the working classes that education was a thing which they should have done for them, and this had engendered a state of feeling which should be counteracted [hear, hear]. Their argument, as Voluntaries, was, that there was no medium between Voluntaryism and compulsion; they might multiply grants of money, but the more they granted the more would be wanted; if £100,000 was spent by Government in one year, £500,000 would be wanted in the next year [hear, hear]. He begged publicly to thank Mr. Baines for his valuable tract on the duty of parents to educate their children, which, through the agency of a city missionary, he had largely circulated in his own neighbourhood. Alluding to Lord Derby's declaration, that while he was willing to accept the co-operation of Dissenters, he considered education to be the proper work of the clergy, Mr. Morley contended that they could not allow such a man to have the control of any system of State education, and the appointment of those who were to inspect it. He was exceedingly glad to see that large meeting, that they might urge upon their friends to consider this matter on their return home as the question of the day. They held that teachers must be religious, for they would deprive education of all it was worth if they divested it of religion; they did not want to

teach Congregationalism; all they insisted upon being, that teachers should teach the best system of secular instruction, but that they should pervade it by a religious spirit [hear, hear, and applause].

The Rev. George Smith, of London, proposed as a sentiment—"The bearing of the operations of the Congregational Board of Education on our denominational principles." On this sentiment he proceeded to comment at some length, showing that they had principles, and that they were worthy of being maintained. He urged forbearance towards those who held different views on this subject, declaring that he, like others, had lingered, longed, and hoped to see some plan of secular education, on which they could graft a spiritual religion; they had come out of the house of bondage, out of Egypt, themselves, and therefore they should be tolerant with others [applause].

The Rev. James Parsons, of York, who was received with much applause, said he appeared there simply for the purpose of bearing his testimony on this great question [applause]. He had, from the beginning, steadily abided by the principles of the Congregational Board of Education, and he was increasingly satisfied with the rectitude of the operations founded thereon [hear]. He was perfectly prepared to take the alternative mentioned by Dr. Vaughan, on Wednesday, as to religious establishments, that if you take the pay of the State you must be content to become the supporters of the State. This he applied to education, and, therefore, he said that they should all stand by the right conclusion, that Government should never be allowed to interfere with the guidance and the operations of mind [applause]. Then they were right in seeking to advance religious education amongst the people; and he did trust they were determined to throw as far as practicable the religious element into all their operations for training the young; and whatever difficulties there were in the way of so doing, let them endeavour to keep this constantly in view [hear, hear]. After dwelling upon this point at some length, Mr. Parsons referred to the training establishment at Homerton, of which he spoke in the highest terms; and pointed out that it was conducted in a most business-like manner and with the greatest economy. On the latter point he stated that comparing it with the Government establishments at Chester, Chichester, York, Durham, Ripon, and elsewhere, the work of tuition cost less at Homerton by forty-seven per cent., and the boarding of the students less by forty-two per cent., than in the Government institutions alluded to. This he said was an important fact connected with this movement. Then having put on the armour, they must not take it off until the labours of the tented field were done.

Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., and Mr. Milligan, M.P., briefly expressed their continued and increasing attachment to the Congregational Board of Education. Mr. Pilkington, M.P., entirely sympathized with this movement, and any one who had been in Parliament the last few years must, he thought, have become more and more strengthened in his convictions of the truthfulness on which the movement was based [hear, hear].

The Rev. Dr. Halley spoke with much ability on the importance of stimulating the working-classes to independent action in reference to the education of their children. He also alluded at some length to educational agitation in Manchester, and answered several objections made to him against the Voluntary principle.

Mr. Morley alluded to monetary matters. He said they had spent £11,000 in Homerton College, not one sixpence of which had been ill-spent. During the process of raising the money for the purchase and alterations, they had neglected their annual income, and, consequently, it had got into arrears to the amount of about £1,000. Then there required funds to establish a library, and for scientific apparatus, for their book depository, for giving assistance to schools in rural districts, and for the daily ordinary expenses of the institution, as with money in hand they could go to market more advantageously. What they wished to raise was a sum of £3,000 or £4,000; he did not expect to get it all there, but what they should prove to be deficient, he hoped they would make up in Lancashire next week.

The Chairman said he had already invested £700 in this undertaking, and a good investment he considered it [applause]. He had watched the movement, was satisfied with the working of it, and was, therefore, willing to invest another £300 [loud applause] making altogether £1,000, and he thought the investment would pay a good dividend [hear, hear, and applause].

Mr. John Crossley spoke at some length on the importance of keeping up the annual income, urged the importance of obtaining small subscriptions, and concluded by presenting a donation of £100, and an annual subscription of £25 [loud cheers].

Mr. Milligan, M.P., amidst loud cheers, also put down his name for the same sum; and recommended that small subscriptions should be multiplied.

Mr. James Carter, Mr. E. Baines, and Mr. Clayton, also handed in donations and subscriptions, which were announced amidst loud applause. The sums subscribed were handed in on slips of paper, and announced from the chair; the total amount raised being, in donations, £1,573 19s. 6d., and in annual subscriptions, £372 10s. 6d. The various amounts subscribed are announced in our advertising columns.

Mr. E. Baines pressed the importance of keeping up the annual subscriptions; and expressed his anxiety to see a fund of £1,600 a-year raised for the purpose of aiding schools in rural and thinly populated districts.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell spoke at length, and with

much earnestness, on education and the press, and was loudly applauded. The Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, Josiah Conder, Esq., and others, also briefly addressed the meeting.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation, which he duly acknowledged. The meeting, which was of the most practical and interesting description, broke up at half-past one o'clock, having lasted four hours and a-half.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

We have already stated that the Senate is convened for November 4. It is thought likely that the electors will be convoked for the 21st of November to vote; and the Legislative Corps summoned for the 28th, to count the votes. In such case there would be nothing to prevent the proclamation of the Empire on the 2nd of December.

The President went in State to the Theatre Francais on Friday. A vast concourse had assembled to witness his arrival, by whom he was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" All the passages in the play, which was Corneille's "*Cinna! ou, la Clémence d'Auguste*," that could be made to bear any allusion to the position of the Prince President and passing events, were eagerly seized and warmly applauded by the audience. A little after the tragedy had terminated, the curtain rose and discovered Mlle. Rachel clad in white, with her waist encircled with laurel, to represent the Muse of History. The whole of the company was ranged behind her, and at the bottom of the stage was a flag, on which was to be seen an imperial crown, with the name of Napoleon III. The great *tragédienne* then advanced, and, bending lowly before the Prince's box, recited some stanzas, composed by M. Arsené Houssaye, for the occasion, entitled, "*L'Empire c'est la Paix*." In spite of the place being packed the reception was not very enthusiastic.

People are on the look-out for an amnesty, and for a decree reducing the army. In the former case, exceptions will, it is said, be made of those personally inimical to Louis Napoleon—such as General Changarnier. On the latter subject, the *Times* correspondent says:—"I am assured that the reduction of the army is a question decided upon, and, to my surprise and satisfaction, that the reduction will be double what has been already stated—that is, that not less than 150,000 men will be released from military service; and this, I am assured, is a positive fact, and not a mere rumour. My informant adds, that the plan of this reduction has been for a long time under the consideration of the President, whose mind, it would appear, has been made up on it for some months back. The *cadres*, however, will be maintained, and matters so arranged that, with the diminution referred to, a powerful reserve will be maintained in the possibility of any occurrence taking place."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that great additions are to be made to the port of Havre. The harbour is to be increased, docks are to be established, and new works are to be constructed for the defence of the roads and port.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic opening an extraordinary credit of 200,000 francs in the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of appropriating to religious worship the church of St. Genevieve, or Pantheon.

The opening of the Vienna Customs Congress, appointed for the 20th, was postponed in consequence of the absence of several delegates. M. Von Stockhausen, the new Hanoverian minister at the Austrian court, was admitted to present his credentials on the 21st. The Hanoverian Government appears fairly to have sat down to wait the issue of the events now taking place in Vienna and Berlin.

The Vienna papers publish accounts of very extensive damage from the inundations in the south of the empire. Letters from Croatia state that the peasantry are reduced almost to despair, and are very disaffected towards the Emperor.

The Prussian Government has appointed Count von Arnim-Blumberg to an extraordinary mission to Florence in reference to the imprisonment of the Medias. The Count will, no doubt, assist with the influence of his Government the deputation that has undertaken to intercede on the behalf of the prisoners with the Duke of Tuscany.

The cholera is disappearing at Berlin. From the 20th to the 21st only two cases were reported, and there had only been two on the day before. The number of cases has never exceeded six in one day. Measures of precaution appear to succeed better in preventing its extension than reducing its intensity when it does occur. Its decrease and disappearance now are quite in accordance with professional predictions, and with the increasing cold we shall probably cease to hear of it for a time altogether. The Berlin hospitals are to be closed.

"It is generally believed in Rome," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "that his Holiness has declined to crown Louis Napoleon on the 2nd of December next." The refusal was couched in mild, but positive terms.

Sir Henry Bulwer was still at Rome on the 14th instant. He was said to be "looking for a palace," and by no means likely to leave the place. Irish affairs are alleged to be the main object of his negotiations with Cardinal Antonelli. It is said that Sir H. Bulwer, whose health is delicate, and to whom the climate of Rome appears more favourable than that of Florence, intends prolonging his stay there, without, however, giving up his post of Minister at the Court of Tuscany.

The change of Ministry in Turkey excites very gloomy forebodings. Mehemet Ali obtained, it is said, the post of Grand Vizier through the favour of Mahmud's widow. It is also said that the Sultan has refused his consent to the loan, and that the French Minister has been recalled. The *Wanderer* observes that the breach between the Ultra-Turkish and the Reform parties is wider than ever. The Sultan, whose bodily energies are supposed to be almost exhausted, is the only stay of the latter, while the former has the whole influence of the Ulema (learned men) and the old Janissary faction. Since Russia so quietly but signally defeated France in the matter of the Holy Sepulchre, the latter has been quiet. "It is evident that the drama in the East is progressing rapidly, but it must not be supposed that Russia and Austria are inactive because they have not till now acted openly. It is certain that the marked interference of England, and the good understanding between the Sultan and Reform party and that power, will compel the others (powers) to assume a certain fixed position in regard to the Porte which will destroy the last vital powers of Turkey even more rapidly than internal affairs."

DESPOTISM AT VIENNA AND MILAN.

Every eight or nine days (says a Vienna writer) the second column of the *Wiener Zeitung* contains what is here commonly called the "bill of fare" of the Military Court, and the last which has been laid before the public is even less inviting than usual. Public opinion has so energetically and repeatedly condemned the system of flogging women, that the following extract will hardly fail to excite as much indignation abroad as it has done here:—"Elizabeth Hickmann, a machinist's wife, twelve stripes with a rod and eight days' arrest in irons in the military prison." It appears, on inquiry, that the person subjected to this severe and ignominious punishment had been guilty of impertinence to a policeman or a soldier. This is the first time that Vienna court-martial has sentenced a married woman and a mother to be flogged. It is but just to observe that even military men of the very highest rank are heartily tired and ashamed of a system which, to use their own language, "can lead to no good."

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 20th inst., says:—"The only official news which is communicated to the lieges in the *Wiener Zeitung* of yesterday, is the list of the persons imprisoned, put in irons, and flogged by order of the Military Court. Still this Government professes to be astonished that it has no friends in other countries."

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Milan on the 1st inst., says:—"There is an air of desolation in this fine city which presses on the heart like a nightmare. True, the shops are gay and well-lighted; handsome carriages move up and down the streets—groups of officers swagger about in their elegant uniforms—but still an impalpable something, a heavy atmosphere, as it were—with all this lightness, and in the full glare of this hot sunshine—weighs you down. There are priests and soldiers, *employés* and loungers, and *bourgeois* enough in the main streets—but where are the people? Scowling and ragged, and ill-conditioned in mind and body, they are to be seen stretched out in the heat on the cathedral pavement, or propping themselves up against crazy houses in the dark courts and alleys. Is it not strange that all the respectable people have shaven chins, and that all the commonalty seem to delight in the greatest length of beard they can cultivate? Inquire into the cause of this, and you will learn that the people wear beards because they are disaffected. Yes, in Austria, where men are muzzled with the leader's hand of her armed force, hats and beards, and coats and colours speak, and are made the emblems of principles. The other day an Imperial ordinance was issued, to the effect that no servant of the Crown should wear any hair on his chin, but that he might cultivate moustaches, tuft, and whiskers, as he listed. It was darkly hinted that this ordinance was aimed at the young King of Sardinia, who is celebrated for an enormous peaked beard—but that is too funny to be credited. Howbeit, all the Austrians, and the friends of Austria, shave their chins incontinently, while beards became suddenly popular among all the Italians, and will, I have no doubt, flourish till the great Italian Republic is established, which will give them a long run of popularity indeed. The same discontented savage look of these Milanese of the lower orders is very painful, and strikes the stranger at once. The *bourgeoisie* are of course smug, smiling, and pleased-looking externally. As for the *noblesse*, they shut themselves up in their huge wastes of palaces, and think, because they do not see the 'barbarous Tedeschi' and the misery outside, that all is going on well and happily. . . . So ground down are the Milanese by military and police, that the intensity of their hate has failed to lend them courage; but there it is, burning still with a dull lurid glow, consuming themselves rather than the objects of it. . . . La Scala is shut, because the Italians would not listen to music in company with the Austrians, and the Canobiana is nearly deserted—the parterre presenting an array of two white coats for every black one. There are Austrian *cafés* and Italian *cafés*, as distinct from each other in the nationality of their guests as if they were placed in different continents. Enter the *Café Mazza*, facing the cathedral, and you see every man in the well-known livery of the Emperor, and with the orthodox beard; a splendid military band is playing in the *Place* outside. The respectable people pass on—a few poor idlers and some boys remain, and seem to listen with a sort of ferocious pleasure they would conceal if they could to its delicious strains, and

then, when the music ceases at the close of some exquisite *morceau*, you hear a growl from the mob, and a hiss or two through the silence, and then in fear and trembling they string up to each other, and are motionless."

STATE OF CUBA.

Intelligence from Cuba is significant. The Spanish authorities have refused to permit the steamer "Crescent City" to land her passengers and mails at Havannah, or to have any communication with the port, on the pretext that Mr. Smith, the purser, was still retained on board, and he had been in the habit of supplying the American journals with that description of exaggerated and high-pressure news from Cuba which appears to suit the calibre of a great portion of their readers.

A tremendous "indignation" meeting had been held in New Orleans, 10,000 persons being present, at which resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Government to demand immediate satisfaction for this outrage on the American flag.

It is stated, also, that the bark "Cornelia" was boarded by the Cuban authorities at Havannah after she had left her moorings, and had her mails and two of her passengers seized and taken ashore, where the mails were rifled and the passengers imprisoned. Among the letters taken was one from the Count of Pozas Dulces to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had performed, commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative, the late General Lopez.

The *Times* New York correspondent appears to anticipate very grave consequences from these measures:

The treatment which several of our officers and vessels had already experienced afforded some theme for talk about national insult, American power, Republican empire, &c.; but all this would have slipped by, and men of sense and discretion would have everywhere either overlooked or palliated what had been done; but the late aggressions and insults to the "Cornelia" and the "Crescent City" have excited universal indignation. Like all other Americans who take time to reflect, I wish my country to spread her dominion no faster than she can extend it by the arts of peace, or by friendly negotiations. For these reasons, I regret deeply the course the Captain-General of Cuba is taking; for it requires no gaze of a seer to foresee what will be the result. And then suppose the upshot of the matter—what would be a war with Spain to us? She was too weak thirty years ago to repress the independence of her American colonies, and if she now has to contend for the supremacy of the last of them against the whole force of the United States, we shall only witness a spectacle which we would not wish to contemplate—the final degradation of one of the oldest and most venerable States in Europe. It would seem now that unless the present Captain-General is recalled, and his place filled by a wiser man, Cuba will be revolutionized, and the Gem of the Antilles lost to Spain for ever. There is a ferocity about his administration which recalls *souvenirs* of barbarous times, and his recent atrocities have curdled the blood of our people with horror, and filled them with indignation.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 11th, states that the attention of the President had been called to a reported outrage on the American flag by the authorities of Cuba, and that a special agent was about to be despatched to Cuba in a Government vessel for the purpose of inquiring into the accuracy of the rumour, and, if it proved correct, to demand and enforce ample satisfaction.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CASE OF THE MADIAIS.—Letters of the 20th, received from Genoa, report the arrival in that city, *en route* to Florence, of the Earls of Roden and Cavan and Captain Trotter, as a deputation from the Protestant Alliance, to intercede with the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the release of Francisco and Rosa Madiai. The deputation had received several memorials, transmitted from this country, for presentation to the Grand Duke, but it was feared they would be compelled to withhold some of them, as more likely to obstruct than promote the object of their mission. Lord Roden, who was accompanied by the Hon. R. Somerset Maxwell, was obliged to proceed to Florence in his carriage, in consequence of every bed and mattress on board the Leghorn steamer having been preoccupied.

THE HOMICIDE IN PARIS.—Mrs. Bower, whose name has been of late so frequently before the public, has completely recovered from the puerperal fever which has been the origin of so dreadful a tragedy. On Monday she left the establishment of Dr. Blanche in restored health, and on the same evening she started for England in company with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Nothing further has transpired with respect to the intentions of the French Government as regards Mr. Bower. The *juge d'instruction* is still proceeding with his inquiries, and it is not known when he will make his report. Two days ago he visited the residences both of Mr. Bower and Mr. Morton, and examined the repositories in each. "I understand," says the *Chronicle* correspondent, "that he carried away a great quantity of papers; after which the seals were replaced."

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail gives the following news from Burmah:—"A brigade, under Brigadier Reynolds, C.B., consisting of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 35th Native Infantry, with a proportionate force of artillery, left Rangoon on the 18th of September in steamers for Prome, accompanied by

General Godwin. The steamers were to return immediately for the second brigades. The Burmese troops had destroyed Prome, and had posted themselves in masses on a height ten miles off the town. They were said to be only 7,000 strong, with a few guns."

FINDINGS IN THE OLD CRYSTAL PALACE.—Messrs. Fox and Henderson generously gave permission to the labourers employed in removing the old Crystal Palace to appropriate to themselves any "treasure trove" which they might chance to light upon in removing the planks of which the flooring was composed, and in turning up the surface of the turf below. These findings have been quite Godsend to some of the men employed upon the works. Coins of copper, silver, and gold, crotchet purses, studs, rings, lockets, &c., have turned up daily, to say nothing of gold and silver-headed canes, and other miscellaneous articles; and one day last week a poor man was fortunate enough to stumble upon a purse containing between £7 and £8.

A DREADFUL DOUBLE MURDER has been perpetrated near Stafford. An aged couple, named Blackband, occupied a cottage and some land and buildings, and were known to be very penurious, and to possess a large quantity of gold. On Monday morning their house was in flames, which, after some progress, were extinguished by the fire-engines, which had promptly been sent from Stafford. The old man and woman were discovered at the further end of the bed-room on a bedstead, still burning. Upon examination, it was discovered that the head of Blackband had been cloven with some heavy weapon, the frontal bone being completely smashed, and the back of the head opened. The body was reduced almost to a cinder, with the exception of the head and one of the legs. Across the bottom of the bed lay the burnt trunk of his wife's body, arms and legs being entirely gone. She had received a heavy blow over the right eye. For many years the old couple, through infirmities, had slept apart in different rooms in the house, the stairs to the old man's room ascending from the house-place, and those to his wife's bed-room at a distant part of the dwelling from the pantry. At the bottom of the pantry stairs is a large pool of blood; and it is supposed that, after the murderer had despatched the old man, he proceeded to the other part of the house, where his second victim was descending the stairs, when he immediately inflicted the fatal blow which deprived her of life. Having committed this twofold deed of guilt, he must have carried her through the house to the bedroom of her husband, and placing her on his bed, have set fire to the clothes, intending to destroy every vestige or mark which would tend to his detection by burning the house and all that it contained, and thus lead to the supposition that the fire was one of accident. The dog, which was kept in the house, was found in the well opposite the door, a heavy blow on the head having, no doubt, previously deprived it of the power of making any alarm. No clue of the murderer has yet been obtained.

A "RAPPIST" GHOST IN HULL.—The inmates of a house situate in a lonely lane near Hull, were startled, about a month ago, in the stillness of the night, by a "sharp sudden knocking upon the walls of the room from some invisible hand." This phenomenon in acoustics was repeated at short intervals for several weeks, before it reached the public ear. Once disclosed, the story found abundant believers. During the cold, drizzling nights of last week, a crowd kept watch at the gates of the lonely house, waiting for the sound of his ghostship's knuckles, and discussing the cause of his visitation. A detachment of police keeps order without, and two intelligent detectives are charged with the apprehension of the disturber within.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 27.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* of this morning deplores the absence of Lord Stratford from his post as Ambassador to Constantinople at a time when the presumptuous demands of France as protector of certain sanctuaries and churches of the Latin rite in the Holy Land have produced a Ministerial crisis, and thrown the Divan for assistance and support into the arms of Russia. "Never was the moderating influence of England between these contending factions more needed or less felt." "The present aspect of affairs at Constantinople is by no means cheering. The Ottoman Empire is rapidly losing the strength and consideration it had appeared to gain; and as its debility increases its dangers are augmented by the divisions and the exigencies of foreign powers; for France has never taken an active part in Eastern affairs without leaving behind her traces of a policy which would be destructive, if it were not counteracted by the rest of Europe." Accounts from the Dardanelles represent that great activity continued to prevail in the Imperial dockyards.

The *Italia e Popolo* quotes a letter from Rome, stating that preparations were making in the Vatican, which induced the belief that the Pope would shortly undertake a journey to France.

Other intelligence from Italy alludes to a difference between the Marquis d'Azelegio and M. His de Butenval, the French Minister to the Sardinian Court, on the subject of a French refugee, named M. Pastorelli, on which occasion the Marquis d'Azelegio was represented

as having sent back two of M. His de Butenval's notes unanswered. Mutual explanations seem to have healed the difference, but the haughtiness of the French ambassador appears to be very offensive, though he flatly denies having demanded any modification of the Piedmontese constitution. It is thought the Marquis will resign. The *Daily News* correspondent says, the French minister "has continued an open war of diplomatic hostility, aided and abetted by the Austrian and Prussian ministers at Turin. It is evident that unassisted its Government must succumb in a struggle with its two powerful neighbours. Might but Englishmen look in this in time." It is also rumoured that the Pope has resolved to abate nothing in his ecclesiastical demands upon the King of Sardinia.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome states that Sir H. Bulwer has been partially successful in his mission to the Papal Court. He says the first step has now been taken towards the establishment of diplomatic relations. With respect to the conduct of the Irish clergy, both the Pope and the cardinal expressed themselves to be decidedly opposed to the line of action adopted by the priests.

But expressing an opinion and sending forth an *encyclica* are two very different things; and, although the all-powerful propaganda may know his Holiness to do the former, it would never consent to the latter. The consequence is, that no official reprisal has been or will be addressed to the Irish clergy by the supreme head of the Romish Church. The details of these negotiations will probably be brought before the Houses of Parliament after Sir Henry Bulwer's return to England. With respect to the destiny of Edward Murray, Sir Henry has been able to obtain an assurance that his life will be spared, and the capital punishment commuted into perpetual imprisonment, with a further probability of subsequent diminution of this long term.

THE WINDSOR DUEL.

The funeral of the deceased, M. Cournet, took place in Egham-churchyard on Sunday afternoon. It was a novel and impressive ceremony. A great number of Frenchmen accompanied in a procession, headed by the red flag, hung with black crape, the remains of their countryman. Around the grave stood Ledru Rollin, Michel Schœlcher, Félix Pyat, and other political and literary celebrities. An oration was pronounced by M. Delescluze; and the ceremony concluded with the shout, "Vive la République démocratique et sociale!" the last words of the deceased.

The inquest was resumed and concluded yesterday. The most important evidence was that of Henry Hand, attendant at the shooting gallery from which the pistols were borrowed. He deposed that one of them had not been discharged, and that he drew out a piece of rag so placed that it was impossible to fire the powder. On this a juryman observed that whoever so loaded the pistol clearly murdered the deceased. Could they not swear the other seconds? The coroner said the seconds were supposed to be in custody. They had declined to make any statement, and there was no power to compel them. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the four prisoners in custody, and also against a fifth person, name unknown, not in custody.

A DERBYITE DISPOSED OF.—We think we may state that the member for North Essex, who holds a high military appointment under the present Government, will be selected for the important office of Governor of Jamaica.—*Globe*.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord John Manners. The Council sat two hours and a half.

THE LEAGUE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.—The Free-trade Hall is calculated to seat 2,000 persons at the banquet, including the platform and galleries. 2,600 tickets had been sold up to yesterday, including the whole number for the body of the hall, and the committee had been obliged to restrict the sale, to ensure room for guests and friends. Over fifty M.P.s have promised to attend.

THE DUKES OF BRANCHIA has arrived in London on a special mission from the Queen of Portugal.

MR. GRAHAM'S eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, was yesterday married, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to the Lady Hermione Seynt Mair, eldest daughter of Lord Seymour, and granddaughter of the Duke of Somerset.

MR. GEORGE HUMS NOSES, who has for 20 years been the faithful schoolmaster and pastor of the remarkable community in Pitcairn's Island, was, on Sunday, admitted to the order of deacon, at an early service at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, by special commission of the Bishop of London.

MR. DISARZI has addressed a letter to the members of the House of Commons supposed to be favourable to Government, informing them of the assembling of Parliament on the 4th, and adding—"I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your presence on that day; and I trust you will also excuse my expressing a wish that you would let me know whether it will be consistent with your convenience to attend at the opening of the session."

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

We have to report a good supply of foreign wheat and barrel flour, but of barley and oats, moderate. There is a fair sale for every article at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,660 qrs.; Foreign, 9,160 qrs. Barley—English, 970 qrs. Oats—English, 550 qrs.; Irish, 8,240 qrs.; Foreign, 4,980 qrs. Flour—English, 870 sacks; 12,910 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6d., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Baptist Farmer" is sensitive where we should have supposed none could have felt offence. The story is true—and the purpose for which it was told was not illiberal. It never entered into our heads to conceive that it could be construed to the disadvantage of the denomination.

"W. H. Newton."—We cannot say—we know not their habits. "None but the brave deserve the fair." The best way is to try.

"John Brown."—Thanks.

"A Constant Reader" might, perhaps, obtain the information by writing to the Colonial Office—or at least learn where it is to be sought. We cannot assist him.

"J. E."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1852.

SUMMARY.

SOCIETY has been cruelly hoaxed, and Lord Derby shamefully scandalized. The Constituent Convocation will not sit. The Church is not to be put upon the stocks, like a Government steamer, and reconstructed by the hands that fail to guide her. The Premier never dreamed of taking a torch into the ecclesiastical powder-magazine to discover where the wet comes in. The *Chronicle* was imposed upon by its own wishes, and the *Times* by a Stock Exchange joke.

So, at least, the *Morning Herald* would have us believe. We accept the denial, but not the explanation. We have no doubt the Premier does not intend to advise her Majesty to permit the resumption, by Convocation, of its ancient, or of certain modified, attributes. But there is abundant probability that he had such an intention, until within the last two or three days. He has now, we can easily believe, seen enough of how the sober part of the nation would resent such a misleading of the Sovereign, as to change the complexion of his will. "S. G. O." the clerical but very worldly-wise correspondent of the *Times*, offers to give "chapter and verse to prove that one of the ultra-Bishops, who but very lately thrust his advocacy of Lord Derby's merits on the Oxford University constituency, within these few days assured some of his clergy that, without doubt, the Queen won't allow it." If this be true, it is another of several instances in which the Queen has divined better than her self-constituted advisers, the will of the people.

The functions of Convocation, then, will continue to be discharged by the House of Commons. And there will probably be no diminution, in the coming session, from the usual amount of business in that department. The Exeter mutineers are bent on carrying their grievances direct to Parliament. They "fly from petty tyrants to the throne." They take refuge from the obligations of good Churchmen in their rights as citizens. Adroitly parrying the bishop's recommendations, they decline to maintain their allegations against Mr. Prynne before either a diocesan commission or the Court of Arches. An adverse verdict from either, they truly observe, would leave them at liberty to appeal to the higher civil tribunals, whose authority the bishop repudiates. They therefore determine to appeal at once to Parliament. But does it not occur to these gentlemen that they save their own pockets at the expense of their Church's dignity? Who so competent to expound her articles as her own dignitaries? Do they not scent degradation in the thought that the purity of her sanctuaries is guarded only by the accident of a majority in a heterogeneous assembly like the House of Commons—where Papists and sceptics may hold the balance of power between Evangelicals and Tractarians? If the protesting clergy and laymen of Plymouth do not see and feel this, they are an exception to the intelligence and sensitiveness of Englishmen.

A brief paragraph in our ecclesiastical columns records the conclusion of a matter to which considerable space has been given at different stages of its progress. The Rev. Mr. Whiston has been reinstated by the Bishop of Rochester, in his office of master to the Chapter School. This, however, is but very scanty justice—so scanty that it neither covers Mr. Whiston from loss, nor his persecutors

from blame. Either he or they were grossly guilty—the former of scandal, or the latter of malversation. He is virtually admitted to have spoken the truth—yet is mulcted in the loss of three years' income for doing so, and cautioned not to do it again; while they escape without mulct or blame. Well, let us hope justice will one day be executed upon them in the lump.

Another letter from Mr. Hume, explanatory of his views on the proper policy of the people's party in Parliament, and repelling the insinuation that he deems his life-long labours fruitless—two or three agricultural meetings, at one of which Mr. H. Drummond was characteristically clever, and at another the Marquis of Granby equally faithful to his reputation—the revival, with greater distinctness, of the rumour, that the Cabinet will throw over its heavy freightage, and take in such light material as Lord Palmerston—and a Manchester meeting in opposition to the new Poor Law Order,—constitute the political events of the week.

The Congregational Union concluded its sittings on Friday. On the most important of the topics it discussed and resolved upon, we have given our judgment at length under the head of "Ecclesiastical Affairs." With its schemes for further chapel-building—the proposed half-yearly conferences of County Association representatives—the state of its various agencies, and the suggestions for their improvement—we will not at present concern ourselves.—To the report of a Conference of Congregationalists held simultaneously at Norwich, it will also be sufficient to direct attention.

Of the latest illustration of our railway system, we have spoken in a separate article.—The remaining incidents of the week are of a melancholy character. A very unhappy affair has transpired in connexion with the French Republican refugees residing in the metropolis—a duel in the neighbourhood of Windsor, one of the parties to which, a Captain in the French navy, was killed. Several ferocious attacks on women have been committed in London. The horrible crime of "burking" has been attempted on a female at Yarmouth. A wife has been murdered by her husband at Bristol. And lastly, the double crime of murder and arson has been perpetrated, apparently for the sake of plunder, on a poor old couple living near Stafford.

Louis Napoleon has not rushed into the Imperial dignity, but having made sure of the prize, waits for the convocation of his Senate on the 4th of November, and the formal request of his puppet Legislature. So that he will probably be invested with the purple on the anniversary of the *coup d'état*. He proposes, in addition to the title of Napoleon III., to take those of "King of Algiers, and Protector of the Sanctuaries"—the latter of which would seem to imply a specific Eastern policy and future embroilments with Turkey. The *Times* regards it "as a means of flattering the clergy, intimidating the Porte, and attacking the rival influence of the Russian Government." The strong feeling of the French people in favour of peace, so manifest amid much obsequiousness, as well, probably, as a desire to disarm foreign governments, has induced Louis Napoleon to enter upon his reign by a startling reduction of the army. A decree, it is said, is already signed for disbanding 150,000 soldiers—or, at least, forming them into a reserve force—and will be promulgated on his assumption of the Imperial dignity. We wait with some curiosity the confirmation of this rumour, and cannot yet believe that the French President is so blind to his own interest as to become the great "fillibuster" of Europe. According to the *Chronicle*, "of all the men of weight and importance in England, Lord Palmerston expresses the greatest admiration and sympathy for the future Emperor of the French and King of Algeria."

To further illustrations of the working of Austrianism in Italy, we may add a picture of the state of Vienna, comprised in one brief sentence—the *Vienna Gazette* has become a kind of *Newgate Calendar*, to chronicle the floggings and executions of refractory or obnoxious subjects. The young Emperor is driven from Croatia, the province whose devotion to the Imperial cause was once so signal, by destructive floods, and still more dangerous discontent.

Turkey appears fast falling into a state of anarchy. A sovereign enfeebled by self-indulgence, and wrangling ministers open to foreign corruption, are an unequal match for eagle-eyed diplomacy, and the ambitious designs of Russia and Austria combined. The Eastern question seems once more on the point of becoming a topic of European discussion, but we doubt whether even the rivalries of the great powers will save the Ottoman empire from dissolution.

We are afraid Cuba is doomed to become the prey of American cupidity. Not less genuine nor more reasonable is the wrath of the burglar because his intended victim puts fresh bolts and locks upon his doors, than Yankee indignation against the Spanish Governor for taking energetic measures

against piratical schemers. What must be the state of public morality which can invest this lust for conquest with a patriotic halo? But not Cuba alone is threatened. St. Domingo has also attracted the covetous heart of its continental neighbour, who kindly proposes to send over 4,000 or 5,000 American emigrants, to work the "annexation" scheme in that direction. This passion for extension of territory, which seems to possess the whole of the States, is being artfully directed by Southern interests into a channel favourable to the perpetuation of slavery. It is noticeable that New Orleans, the focus of the inhuman system and traffic, is the worst scene of unbridled passion in the whole Union, and the very hotbed of buccaneering expeditions.

The news from Australia is of a remarkably kaleidoscopic character—a ball at the Government House, Adelaide, attended by four hundred beaux and belles, many being prevented attending by the paucity of domestic servants; the arrival at Melbourne in one week of ten thousand ounces of gold; the estimated possession of one million sterling by the diggers, which they are now beginning to invest in land; the hurried conversion of sheep into mutton, wool and tallow alike being cast away or burnt; and a famine of bread looming through the golden mist! Ay! the land of wasteful plenty and boundless wealth is threatened with the vulgar calamity of dearth. Before the next Australian harvest—in February, 1853—forty shiploads of food will be required; so disproportionate has been consumption over the production of all but gold. Nature points out New Zealand as the Sicily of the Australias; but that is no present consolation. Now may the granaries of the world prove amply stocked, and Heaven fill the sails of the food-ships with a genial gale!

THE GROWTH OF A BRIGHT IDEA.

OCEAN Penny Postage was one of the fairest thoughts that ever leaped from the brain of a poet, or was conceived in the heart of a philanthropist. It was unique, grand, and benignant. It bore the image and superscription of genius, on the sterling gold of practical utility. It had, besides, the hearty, genial ring of downright good-fellowship with all the world. It was not heralded with pompous announcement, and shrouded in mystery till a consideration for its discovery could be secured. It was freely given to the world for its common use. Statesmen were set at liberty to rival each other in its adoption, and nation to vie with nation in the proof of its benefits. The loud laugh of unthinking incredulity was stopped at the outset. With the first enunciation of the idea were given the evidences of its practicability. They were never disproved, scarcely disputed—the idea was universally applauded—years have passed away, and it is still nothing more than "a bright idea."

It will not perish, however, of suffocation in official bureaux. It has taken to itself a body, though a very inadequate one. It has consented, at the cost of its completeness and bold simplicity, to take a shape that comes within the grasp of the official mind, and will, some day or other, be actually carried out. The International Postage Association is composed of very influential citizens of the principal states of Europe. It grew out of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. It does not embody Elihu Burritt's scheme—letters to and from all parts of the world for a penny—but is instituted to promote a cheap and uniform system of postal communication with the colonies and foreign countries. In the prosecution of this object it is vigorously engaged. It is industrious in adding illustrations of the importance and practicability of such a system. It is at present busied in securing the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce, and in forming local associations. It is contemplated to hold a conference of merchants and others, on the subject, early in 1853; and it is hoped that the principal Governments of Europe and America may speedily be induced to make the diplomatic efforts, and the temporary sacrifice of revenue, necessary to the substitution of simplicity for complexity—of low rates and many letters, for high rates and few letters.

It appears from a Washington letter to the Secretary of the Association, that negotiations between the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain, have failed—in consequence of the refusal of the latter to lessen the rate of postage charged on American letters passing through England to other countries. "These rates are now so high," says the writer, "as to amount in many cases almost to a prohibition, and are a just source of complaint at both ends of the line." It is believed that if our Government would reduce the rate of transit, the American Government would reduce the rate of carriage across the Atlantic. The ground of the refusal on our part, we are at a loss to divine; for our domestic experience of cheap postage is demonstrative of its profitability, and the necessity of easy intercourse with America is becoming daily more urgent. No less than 76,509 letters were

despatched by packet from Liverpool to the United States and Canada in the single month of December, 1850; of that vast number, 28,118 were from Ireland; and the greater portion of them, addressed to emigrants settled in one or other of those countries. It is obvious that with the growth of emigration, the motives to correspondence are multiplied, and a high rate of postage becomes the more severely and widely oppressive. A wise and strong Government would not allow the difficulty of modifying arrangements with the continental states—to which comparatively few letters are sent—to stand in the way of so great a boon as cheap communication between the sea-divided portions of a great people.

But not even such vincible obstacles as the sluggishness or obstinacy of diplomats may oppose to the cheapening and simplification of international postage, can be pleaded with regard to colonial postage. That is entirely in our own hands; and an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances urges its reform. Yet is the system which prevails in the colonial even more anomalous and vexatious than that which obtains in the foreign post-office. We read, for instance, in the *Athenaeum*—“A pamphlet under two ounces weight may be sent to the United States for a penny; but if a bookseller wishes to extend his trade with our own possessions abroad—if he posts his catalogue to Canada, to the Cape, or even to Malta—the same post-office which takes it to New York or New Orleans for a penny will demand sixpence for carrying it to either of the other places named. Should he wish to send it to Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, he must pay ‘letter postage’—which, by way of Southampton, would be four shillings under two ounces—while the very same packet will drop a similar pamphlet at Ceylon for sixpence. Singapore is in the same predicament as Bombay. The ‘Peninsular and Oriental’ Company’s mail-steamer will carry a bulky packet of pamphlets to Singapore for five shillings—but a single one, weighing less than two ounces, carried by the same steamer, would be charged four shillings postage. If, as in the case of Ceylon already cited, the single packet were to be carried a thousand miles or so further—namely, to Hong Kong—it will cost only sixpence.” Similar, though not such gross, anomalies exist in the letter-conveying department. While a newspaper weighing several ounces goes for a penny, a half-ounce letter costs a shilling. The thousands of emigrants who leave our shores every week, many of them having submitted to great privation to raise the means of doing so, are thus cut off, except on the payment of a considerable tax, from intercourse with the relatives and friends they leave. Those who remain, and who probably have aided by self-sacrifice to start the adventurers, are precluded, in like manner, from renewing the ties that have been snapped. The newspaper may help to keep alive in the bosom of the Australian shepherd or Canadian backwoodsman, an interest in the old country;—he may even read there sometimes the name of his native place—perchance, trace the progress of a local celebrity. But the newspaper does not go, like the letter, from heart to heart. It is not moist with the tears of regret, nor warm with the breath of affection. It does not carry the air of the English home into the cabin or the log-house. It does not repeat the father’s parting counsel, nor recall the last glimpse of a mother’s face. It is not written with the brother’s hand, and crossed with the sister’s lighter pen. True, even the poorest may now and then spare the price of a shilling letter; and to the comfortable, it can scarcely be a sacrifice. But it should be remembered that in letter-writing, habit is everything. We would write to-day to the friend who sailed last week, if it were only a penny or two; as it is, we put it off till he is half-forgotten, and then shame and thirst will struggle together with affection. We would have written once a month to the neighbour who left a year ago for the valley of the Mississippi, if one Queen’s-head would have franked the epistle—twelve stamps will now hardly be spent on one who has slid so far out of memory. How many a separated family has been kept in concord and love by the ability to correspond from end to end of Britain at but a nominal cost! How regularly does the costless missive speed, week by week, between the distant homes of men born beneath the same roof! How often is bitterness thus nipped in the bud, and not less often kindly feeling ripened into love! Why not extend to Englishmen everywhere the sweetest privilege of modern England? Why not knit together as closely the dwellers in two hemispheres as in two neighbour isles, since science, converting the disparting ocean into a smooth highway, obliterates the greater as the lesser distance? Why not afford to commerce the inestimable advantage it would gain from a cheap and quick despatch of orders? Why not permit the indefinite expansion of our literature by extending the privilege of book-postage? Why not let in upon the soulless monotony of colonial society, the perennial excitement which the English press supplies? Why not allow the streams of thought and feeling that keep

England in a perpetual eddy, to roll around and across the globe, unchecked as the ocean currents, free as the magnetic influences? But it is in vain to question thus the stolidity of office. Men in place—Colonial Secretaries, Post-masters, and such like—have but one answer to all forms of suasion—except the compulsory—“Oh! don’t bother!”

BE IN TIME! BE IN TIME!

SUCH is the admonition addressed by the Hull County Court to the Directors of the York and North Midland Railway Company. A Mr. Raikes, banker, of Hull, purchased a ticket the other day, at the local office of this company, for his conveyance to London and back. The up-journey was to be performed, according to the time-bills, in five and a half hours. Between Hull and Milford, such delays occurred that when they reached the latter place the Great Northern train, in which the journey was to have been completed, had been despatched half-an-hour previously. Mr. Raikes’s business in London did not allow of his returning to Hull, and trying his fortune on the rail a second day. After a careful study of “Bradshaw,” he discovered a train for Retford, where he might hope to catch another for King’s Cross. He took this route accordingly; but at the intermediate station he was detained two hours, and finally reached the terminus at 7 p.m. instead of 3.30 p.m.—a loss of three hours and a-half. With very commendable spirit, Mr. Raikes determined to try whether or no public compensation could not be obtained for this private injury. He brought an action, accordingly, in the Hull County Court, against the York and North Midland Company. The judge overruled such objections as the absence of a written contract, and the caution appended to the company’s time-bills that the hours set down they would not undertake to observe; and the jury gave the moderate verdict of £5 damages.

If this decision can be sustained, there is hope of deliverance from a nuisance that is growing intolerable. Railway unpunctuality is one of the minor evils of life—a source of derangements sometimes so ludicrous, but more frequently so vexatious, as to furnish every day the material of a dozen farces—as blundering messengers and benighted coaches supplied the plot of many an old novel. An ardent lover starts one sunny morn, by the 7 a.m. train, assured of conveyance direct to the arms of his expectant fair, by the train which leaves a junction station at 7.40. Unhappy swain! better had he trusted to the legs of a horse, or even taxed his own powers of locomotion. The train in which he has embarked will not leave its starting point till a far greater number of passengers than the carriages will accommodate, are somehow provided for. At each of the intermediate stations, detachments of villagers will invade the cars. The “junction” will not be effected at 7.40 that day. In vain his confidence that the “other train” will await the arrival of this—he may catch sight, long ere he can alight, of its smoky pennon stretching across the country, and surrender himself at once to wild resolves or despairing anger. Possibly, about midday, by the purchase of another ticket, and in the absence of “accidents,” he may reach the long-desired goal—to find his mistress disrobed of the finery she had donned for the holiday, her sweetness soured, and his constancy suspected. His own good temper, of course, went with the first hour and the second payment. It is thus that steam, which promised to “annihilate both time and space,” doth “make two lovers happy.”

A calamity such as this is hardly appreciable, however, by county-court juries. Certainly it is not the griefs of lovers and holiday folks by the recital of which railway directors will be moved. But thousands of business men are daily exposed, by apparently trifling delays, to serious loss. A bank clerk will not be excused the fine for lateness, because his train was the cause thereof. A working-man who has the good taste to prefer a suburban cottage to a city lodging, cannot afford to let his companions have the start of him at the bench as often as slippery rails or a heavy load may retard his conveyance to town. The gain or loss of a good bargain on the Stock Exchange may depend upon the difference between 9.40 and 9.55 at the railway terminus. With commercial people, time is more than money—it is the opportunity of making it. Hours and minutes do not bear an equitable value. A working-day resembles the fountain which overflowed in the morning, was feeble in its meridian flow, and ceased with the descent of the sun. The failure of a railway company, therefore, to carry its passengers in the appointed time, should be treated seriously as any other breach of contract.

Indefinite delay—shamefully defective accommodation—exposure to collisions and overturnings—are the features of our English railway system. The possessors of lines of communication stretching over and reticulating the whole country, and a motor whose power is indefinite and whose opera-

tion is certain, positively imitate the adventurous carriers from Bristol to London, who announced that by the favour of God their teams would accomplish the journey in three days. They would have us believe that the strict observation of times of departure and arrival is an impossibility. As the traveller by waggon or stage, moreover, made his will before starting, so are we moderns enjoined by prudence to ensure our lives when we purchase a railway ticket. Yet are the public threatened with an amalgamation of railway “interests”—the substitution, that is, of a vast corporate monopoly for the rivalry to which we are indebted for whatever of safety and expedition we now enjoy. Doubtless, concert in the construction and working of lines, would so materially reduce the expenditure as to afford larger dividends to the proprietors, and greater advantages to the public. But the former have thus far shown so utter a disregard of the latter, that any attempts to consolidate the realms of the rail must be vigilantly watched and very cautiously permitted.

MARTYR-MAKING BY LAW.

A FEW weeks ago an Irishman applied to Archbishop Hughes, of New York, asking him how he could best dispose of his vote in the coming Presidential election to the interests of the Romish Church. The Catholic prelate, incredible as it may appear to those the cardinal feature of whose religious creed is “No Popery,” replied, that his vote must be guided by patriotic, not religious considerations. We read also of the installation of the Romish bishops with territorial titles, without one word of alarm from Protestant Churches. There Popery is left to itself, and what is the result? Why, even Anglican prelates admit that it cannot make way, and that an immense proportion of Irish immigrants become Protestants.

In Great Britain, however, the greater the disadvantage in which Catholics are placed relatively to Protestants, the greater appears to be the alarm of the latter. Although State-Protestantism (if Protestantism that may be called in which the leaven of Tractarianism is so largely at work) has the lion’s share of endowments and respectability, it would appear that it can scarcely maintain its grounds. If there be any truth in the clamours and alarms of its champions, it is fighting a desperate battle with Romanism. The question almost inevitably recurs—“Has Romanism then more vitality than Protestantism?”

The principal effect of this crusade against the Catholics for the last two years, appears to us to have been—the exaltation of their priests to the rank of martyrs. Especially is this the case in respect to Ireland. There, from emigration and other causes, Romanism has been sinking rapidly. But, if the *Daily News* commissioner is to be believed, English “persecution,” as it is termed, has galvanized it into fresh activity. Many of the poor Irish now cling to their Church more because it is ill-treated than because they implicitly believe in it. It is English agitation which provoked the zealous and unscrupulous interference of Catholic priests in the recent election, and its result, the return of some half-hundred of their nominees.

Where is this bitter war of animosity to end? We see it stated that a bill is likely to be brought in to restrain the interference of Irish priests in Parliamentary elections. If Irish priests, why not Protestant clergymen? Is the impartiality of English legislation to be set aside at the clamour of bigotry? It appears, also, that Canon Stowell, and some of his No-Popery friends—who, it will be recollect, are in the enjoyment of incomes derived from Catholic as well as Protestant parishes—are actually agitating for a repeal of the Emancipation Act. Indeed, this is the legitimate consequence of the No-Popery agitation—one which, in our belief, would do more than anything else to arrest the downfall of Popery. Yet the promoters of this clamour against Catholicism are all the while priding themselves in the belief that *thus* they are serving the cause of religious freedom. The other day, at a meeting for the promotion of Catholic schools in Gray’s-inn-road, a speaker denounced the “blasphemous and apostatizing spirit of Protestantism”—an expression which has, of course, created much scandal. But this is only the same style of speaking indulged in every day by zealous Protestants. “What is sauce for the goose” is not, in this case, “sauce for the gander;” and really, in their war upon Popery, it appears to us that English Protestants are fast leaving behind them the spirit of justice, fair dealing, and religion. Protestant intolerance is taking the field against Catholic intolerance, and all Christian men, who wish to see the Gospel of Peace overspread the earth, are justified in saying, “A plague on both your houses.”

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO THE CITY OF LONDON CHARITIES.—Mrs. Sarah Hardwicke, the daughter of a citizen of London, died, in the 73rd year of her age, on the 25th of last July, bequeathing to the charitable institutions of the City of London, a sum of money exceeding £20,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Plumptre, the Vice-Chancellor, with a deputation of the Heads of Colleges of Oxford, accompanied by the Proctors, the Public Orator, and others, waited on Lord Derby, on Thursday, at his official residence in Downing-street, to deliver the formal announcement of his election to the office of Chancellor, and to go through what is called the private installation. The deputation resolved themselves into a Convocation; Lord Derby was habited in his full robes as a nobleman of the University; the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and the oath of office were administered to him; the instrument of election, the Statute-book, keys, and seal of office, were placed in his hands, followed by a short speech from the Vice-Chancellor, and a burst of congratulatory rhetoric from the Public Orator. The new Chancellor replied, in a speech which the *Morning Post* pronounces "remarkable for accuracy of language, as well as for the animation with which it was delivered; the more surprising, too, as his lordship spoke *ex tempore*, without the slightest note, or other assistance to his memory." Other formalities were duly observed, and personal introductions took place. The *Morning Post* adds—"It had been previously arranged, out of respect to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, that the banquet usually given by the Chancellor to the members of the University, and the distinguished persons invited to meet them on this occasion, should not take place; but Lord Derby insisted on the delegates and his own friends remaining to a collation, which, although private and unassuming, was in every respect worthy of his lordship's taste and liberality."

MR. HUME'S EXPLANATIONS, &c., ON REFORM.—Mr. Joseph Hume, in a long letter to the *Daily News*, corrects some misapprehensions of the scolding epistle recently published and commented on. He denies that he is "one of those worthies who, at the close of their life, have lamented the scant fruit of their labours." On the contrary, Mr. Hume is disposed to rejoice at the "ample success" which has attended his efforts since 1818; only he thinks it might have been greater had he been more consistently supported. He asserts that it is a "complete misapprehension" to assume from his Hull letter that he wishes to "propose the ballot as the single point on which reformers should unite and take their stand." He would think any scheme of reform inefficient which did not include the ballot; but he is also anxious for the other points of reform enumerated in his annual motion. Therefore he will not join with Mr. Henry Berkeley in a separate movement for the ballot alone. At the tail of his letter he defines his aim, in general terms, to be, a reform that "shall give such just weight and free scope to the Democratic element in our constitution as is already fully accorded to the Aristocratic and Monarchical."

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—The *Times* and *Daily News*, of Friday, each gave currency to a rumour respecting political parties. The leading journal prominently mentions the *on dit* that there is an increasing willingness in the less important members of the Administration to sacrifice themselves for the good of their party. As many as seven places have been mentioned as being at Lord Derby's disposal, should he be able to find more weighty and powerful occupants. . . . Lord Palmerston is said not to be unwilling to make some arrangement,—that arrangement being, however, that he and Lord Derby should meet on equal terms, each bringing his contingent of colleagues to the construction of a new Cabinet. Rumours of this sort would hardly be in circulation without some little truth in them, and no one would be surprised to hear that Lord Derby wished to meet Parliament with somewhat better men. The *Daily News* says:—"One result of the recent deliberations of the Cabinet will, it is now confidently stated, be the prominent insertion in the Queen's speech of a passage fully recognising, and fully accepting, as the consequence of the general election, the permanence of the present Free-trade legislation. The motives for this piece of compulsory penitence by an Administration that would if it could have been Protectionist, must be the hope that an early and frank abandonment of restrictive commercial principles and practices will induce Parliament to listen more favourably to the policy and measures it may develop, and remove the difficulties that have hitherto obstructed a junction between it and the Duke of Newcastle and his friends; to facilitate which junction, it is believed that some of the members of the present Government are quite prepared to vacate the offices they now hold. Whether the Duke of Newcastle and his friends—all of whom owe their introduction to official life to the late Sir Robert Peel, and who are the legitimate heirs of his views and the bounden guardians of his fame—can, however, bring themselves to sit in a Cabinet with Mr. Disraeli, remains to be seen."

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—The evidence taken before the select committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of India has just been published; but, on account of the early termination of the session, the investigation extended to only one of the eight heads of inquiry into which the subject naturally divides itself. The result, however, of the evidence received with respect to "the authorities and agencies for administering the government of India at home and in India respectively," seems to be decisive as to the course of future legislation. Like the committee of the House of Lords, the committee of the House of Commons adopt, by a large majority, a preliminary resolution in favour of the double system of government at present existing under the act of 3rd William IV.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden alone protest against the decision. The committees of both Houses will be re-appointed as soon as Parliament assembles; but it is thought scarcely probable that any vital change will now be introduced into the constitution of India.

THE EARL OF ELLESMORE lectured a few days ago on the Duke of Wellington at the Worsley Reading-room.

The form of finally proroguing Parliament in the House of Lords was gone through on Thursday, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a yearly pension of £75 to Dr. Charles Richardson, "in consideration of his services to literature as the author of a new Dictionary of the English Language." —*Athenaeum*.

Mr. Keate, now Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands, is promoted to the Governorship of Grenada, West Indies.

It is confidently stated that early in the ensuing session of Parliament, a bill will be introduced by the Ministry, "for the purpose of restraining the interference of Roman Catholic priests at elections."

LORD MDDWYN has retired from the Scotch judgeship, and it is expected that Mr. John Marshall, Dean of the Faculty, will be his successor.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Friday, and again on Monday.

MR. MACAULAY has written to his Edinburgh friends, stating that he is "so much better" that he thinks he may, with some management, venture to make his appearance in Edinburgh before Parliament meets. It is expected he will meet his constituents on the 2nd of November.

THE NEW OUT-DOOR RELIEF ORDERS.—An important meeting of the ratepayers of the Roehdale Union was held last evening, in the public hall. It had been convened by the guardians, to discuss the new order issued by the poor-law board. The chair was taken by Mr. George Ashworth, and a series of six resolutions was adopted, moved and supported by the following gentlemen:—Mr. John Holt, of Stubbly Lea, Bacup; Mr. W. Littlewood; Mr. John Petrie; Mr. Edward Elliott; Mr. Jcs. Livesey, of Preston; Mr. David Cheetham; Mr. Thomas Livesey, of Rochdale; Mr. Healey; Mr. H. Kelsall; Mr. Adam Mills; Mr. Harris, and Mr. Twesdale. At the conclusion the meeting was briefly addressed by Mr. Bright, M.P., and by Mr. Miall, M.P. (who had come from London expressly for this meeting). An elaborate report prepared by the guardians, and adopted at their meeting of yesterday, was laid before the meeting; it contains an examination of the new regulations proposed by the poor law board, with a statement of the objections to them. The resolutions adopted, which were all passed unanimously by the meeting, declare that these new orders would inflict hardship on the poor, oblige many persons unnecessarily to come into the workhouse, and cause this union to incur a great expense for a new building,—that they are quite inapplicable to a manufacturing district, and an ungracious encroachment on the functions of the guardians—and the meeting therefore desired the guardians to concur with those of other unions in applying to the Poor-law Board, or to Parliament, to get these orders rescinded. They went further, urging the guardians to combine to obtain from Parliament the abolition of the "legislative powers" assumed by the Poor-law Board. —*Manchester Examiner* of Saturday.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—In the Court of Common Council, Mr. J. Bennoch has given notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry into the government of this hospital. The *Daily News* publishes a letter from ex-Colour Sergeant Charles Stewart, who testifies that the same enormities are practised in the hospital, notwithstanding the public exposure which has been made. There are no less than 300 governors of the hospital, but its management is practically in the hands of a small knot of persons whose capacity for the trust is now tolerably manifest. Bethlehem being a City charity, escaped the wholesome jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Unlike other asylums for the insane, the board over which Lord Shaftesbury presides cannot enter the building in St. George's-fields to inspect its condition without special authority. Sergeant Stewart details several gross cases of brutality, and, amongst others, the following:—

Another patient, named Barling, formerly an Independent minister at Upway, Dorsetshire, was in the dining room with others who were at dinner. Barling stood up, and said he could not get his dinner comfortably there. One of the attendants I have already mentioned instantly seized him, threw him down, dragged him along the passage to the airing ground, the poor man resisting all the time, and at the end of the passage the keeper threw him down on the mat, opened the door, and then threw him outside on the pavement, going out with him. I saw Barling shortly afterwards. He could not walk then, but could only limp, leaning on some one else. . . . While I and another attendant were engaged with other patients in the basement, Barling got into the bath-room. While going into the bath-room, my companion saw Barling with a little piece of soap in his hand, which he had purloined. Barling crouched down, and, apparently expecting to be struck, threw his hands over his head to save himself. The keeper struck him with his fist on the back of the left jaw, the force of the blow being such as to break off one of the patient's front teeth, which I have now in my possession. Having given him this blow, he followed it up by a kick, and then left him.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

It is now definitely decided that the public funeral will take place on the 18th of November, and that the line of progress of the funeral procession will be from the parade at the back of the Horse Guards, through St. James's-park, by the Mall, and up Constitution-hill, in the Green-park, passing under the Equestrian Statue of the Duke, and proceeding in front of Apsley-house down Piccadilly St. James's-street, Pall-mall, Charing-cross, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, to the western door of the Cathedral.

The body of Wellington will lie in state in the Great Hall of Chelsea College—which is 150 feet long, nearly 50 feet broad, and 40 feet high. The Hall, and large rooms adjoining, will be hung with black cloth; and wax candles burning in a hundred silver candelabras will illuminate the apartment, but so disposed as that the greatest light shall fall on the coffin and the catafalque supporting it. Professor Cockerell has prepared the designs for decorating the Hall. It is understood that her Majesty will attend the ceremonial of the lying in state in person, and that the period during which the public will be allowed to view it will be increased from three to six days.

The body will remain at Chelsea Hospital till the morning of the 18th, and when it reaches Apsley-house, those of whom the cortège is to consist will fall into their right places. The military escort of the funeral will consist of detachments from every regiment in the service—of three battalions of the Guards, eighty-four pensioners, representing the age to which the Duke had attained, the 33rd Foot, the Rifle Brigade, six squadrons of cavalry, and seventeen guns. The artillery will head the procession, but it is intended that the firing should be at the Tower. Deputations of 100 men, with their proper complements of officers, will also attend on the occasion from each of the five continental armies in which the Duke held the rank of field-marshall; and thus, in addition to a complete representation of the military force of this country, there will be assembled on the occasion types of those of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and Portugal. It is not believed that more than 40 equipages will be required in the procession, which will be mainly conducted on foot.

Both at St. Paul's and at Chelsea Hospital the preparations for the approaching ceremonial are in rapid process of execution. The hall of the hospital has been completely cleared, preliminary to the arrangements for the lying in state, and the additional facilities required for ingress and egress are also being provided for. The great work of fitting up the cathedral, under the direction of Mr. Cubitt, is likewise progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that, irrespective of the procession, at least 10,000 persons will be accommodated with seats in the interior. There is no doubt that the *coup d'œil* of the gigantic edifice, brilliantly illuminated from end to end, and with the light of day completely excluded, will be exceedingly grand.

Excursion-trains are already advertised to run daily during the ceremonial from all the important towns. Along the route of the procession enormous prices are being asked for windows and sittings. From two to five guineas are asked for single seats; and, to crown all, regular agency offices have been opened, where seats may be bought, sold, or exchanged.

FATAL DUEL NEAR WINDSOR.—M. Cournet, formerly an officer in the French Navy, has perished in a duel, at Crown Farm, near Windsor. The duel took place on Tuesday afternoon, with pistols; a bullet passed through Cournet's body, and he died in a few hours. Three foreigners who were concerned in the matter were arrested at Waterloo terminus on returning from Windsor; a fourth was captured when he came with a French surgeon to the inn at Egham, whither the wounded man had been conveyed. These men were examined by the Chertsey Magistrates on Wednesday. Their names are, Baronet, Alain, Moray, and Barthélémy. Two long swords were found wrapped up in a cloak in the possession of one of the men arrested in London. There was no evidence to show that either of the accused was the surviving principal in the duel. All were remanded. The cause of the quarrel is said to have been originally an asperion which the deceased had cast on a brother refugee. The inquest was commenced on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence that six foreigners went to Windsor; four are in custody, one is dead, and the sixth has not yet been traced. No pistols were found on the spot, and in the possession of the prisoners. Many witnesses related how they had seen the men arrive at and pass through Windsor, and what occurred after Cournet had been wounded; but no one pointed out the surviving principal: M. Gustave Nagute, who identified the body, admitted that he knew that his deceased friend was about to fight, in consequence of a political dispute; but this gentleman declined to disclose all he knew—he would bear the consequences of refusing. The coroner was obliged to place him in the charge of the police. A number of foreigners were brought into the court, but it does not appear that any one could be recognised as the man who is wanted. The accused have been remanded, and on Thursday they were lodged in Horse-monger-lane Gaol. Baronet and Alain, the seconds of Cournet, refuse to state what they know of the affair, or to indicate the adversary of Cournet.

IRELAND.

THE POPE AND DR. CULLEN.—The ceremony of investing Dr. Cullen with the pallium took place on Sunday, with almost regal pomp, in the Church of the Conception in Marlborough-street. The sermon was preached by the "Lord Bishop" of Pittsburgh, who, it seems, was the delegated bearer of a "message of peace" from the Sovereign Pontiff to his well-beloved subject Primate Paul Cullen.

AN AGRARIAN MURDER has been committed in King's County. Mr. W. B. Manifold, agent to Captain Morris, was returning in the evening from Tullamore to his residence at Munny; in the gig with him was a friend named Dyas. While the gig was ascending a hill near Blue Ball village, a blunderbuss was discharged at Mr. Manifold's head, and he died in a few seconds. Apparently, the assassin crept in the darkness close behind the gig before he fired. As soon as Mr. Dyas found that his friend was dead, he left the body in the gig, and ran to Blue Ball, where there is a police station. The country was quickly scoured, and ten persons were arrested on suspicion. No fewer than thirty-four square leaden slugs had entered the head, neck, and back of the victim. Mr. Dyas must have had a narrow escape. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Mr. Manifold, as Captain Morris's agent, had been obliged to evict some tenants from the estates, which the Captain had recently purchased. Government have offered £100 reward for the discovery of the assassins.—A Galway letter in the *Evening Mail* gives particulars of an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. David Seymour, by fire-arms, near Clonfert. Mr. Seymour was generally liked in the locality. He had been obliged to order one or two processes to be served for the coming quarter sessions.

A DOUBLE MURDER has been committed at Swords, near Dublin, for the sake of plunder. Patrick Smyth, an old man of upwards of seventy, lived in a cottage with his sister, a woman as old as himself, and nearly bedridden. It was supposed that they had a little money and a silver watch. The aged pair were found dead on the floor before the hearth; they had been killed by blows on the skull, inflicted with a wooden bar, which was found to have hair and blood adhering to it. The features of the deceased had evidently been composed after the murderous attack had been perpetrated. A box had been broken open, one of the man's trouser-pockets turned inside out, and there were other signs of a search for plunder. The coroner's jury have not been able to indicate any individual as the murderer. A Government reward has been offered for his conviction.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—The *Evening Mail*, of Dublin, reports:—"An activity and spirit that has for a long time been unknown has begun to animate all classes of our countrymen. From various quarters we hear the gratifying intelligence that markets are brisk and good, that rents were never better paid, that the poor-houses are empty, and that the most lamentable stagnation exists in the trade of agitation."

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SERPENT.—John Gurling, a keeper at the Zoological Society's Gardens, has lost his life through a foolish temerity. On Wednesday morning, before the opening of the gardens to the public, he took out a cobra di capello from its cage, and, to show off before another man, allowed it to crawl about his body: suddenly it bit him on the nose. He knew his danger; but he had presence of mind enough to replace the serpent in its den, and sent for the head keeper immediately. Gurling was speedily taken to London University Hospital, and the surgeons endeavoured to save him; but in less than an hour he sank under the deadly poison, and died with little appearance of suffering. An inquest was held on Friday. Gurling had, according to the evidence of his fellow-servants, been spending the night in company with a friend who was going to Australia, and afterwards at a public-house in Shoe-lane. He was therefore much excited by the gin and beer he had drunk, and is said to have handled the snakes under the impression that they would not bite him. At the coroner's inquest, which sat on Friday, the jury found that Gurling "had lost his life by the bite of a serpent known as the cobra di capello, when in a state of intoxication, and in consequence of his own rashness and indiscretion."

A LITERARY SOIREE was held, on Thursday, in the Shire Hall at Hertford, under the presidency of the Mayor, in behalf of the Literary Institution and Mutual Instruction Society of the town. The prominent speakers were Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who was eloquent and instructive on the text, "Knowledge, a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate"; and the Honourable W. F. Cowper, whose themes were, the advantages and aims of study, and the wide-spreading influence of the art of printing.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The *Bristol Mirror* makes a statement of the "important if true" kind. A lady residing at Kingsdown had exhibited consumptive symptoms; she was ordered cod-liver oil, but after a time she found it impossible to keep it on her stomach; and change of air was advised. She went to Sidmouth. A medical gentleman there prescribed the oil; the lady related her experience; the surgeon recommended her to apply it externally. She did so, by saturating linen cloths with the oil, placing them on the chest, and repeatedly changing them: "in less than three months the lady returned to her family in perfect health."

SERIOUS COLLISION AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN STATION.

An accident of a very alarming character, though fortunately unattended with fatal consequences, occurred on Monday morning to the ten a.m. down mail-train while passing through the Camden-town station. The train left Euston-square about five minutes after ten, and was assisted up the incline by a pilot, which had "hooked off" only a few seconds, when a goods engine improperly attempted to cross the main line at a point just beyond the ticket platform, and striking first the engine of the mail, grazed three or four of the succeeding carriages, and cut the train in two about midway. The collision blocked up both the up and down lines for a considerable period, and the traffic in the early part of the day was consequently much disturbed. The escape of the passengers may be considered most providential, two or three of the carriages having been much shattered, and thrown to a considerable distance.

The alarm occasioned by the accident was very great. Fortunately there were plenty of workmen on the spot, and the best resources of the company were soon brought to bear in relieving and assisting the passengers. There was some difficulty in extricating the occupants of the carriage resting on its beam ends, but this was at length accomplished, and the passengers having taken their places in the uninjured carriages, were brought back to Euston-square, where the train was re-made up, and despatched shortly after eleven o'clock, the passengers, with very few exceptions, continuing their journeys.

The Marchioness of Anglesey and the Bishop of Lichfield were in the train. The only passengers at all injured, as far as could be ascertained, are Lady Blayney, who, being considerably shaken, preferred remaining at the "Euston" a few hours before continuing her journey; a Mr. Dacre, of Stone-buildings, who sustained a slight incised wound on the ear; and a Mr. and Mrs. Matis, who have since left London. The driver of the mail engine, Benj. Blake, received a blow on his chest by being thrown against the reversing lever, and fainted shortly after the accident, though it is believed more from fright than from having sustained any serious injury, as he had quite recovered last evening.

The accident appears to have arisen from the neglect of Ashbury, the engine-driver, who, contrary to the regulations, crossed the main line without receiving the proper signal from the pointsman. It is understood that both Ashbury and his fireman are under the surveillance of the company's police. When questioned by the pointsman, Morgan, whose duty it was to have signalled him "All right," before he crossed the line, Ashbury admitted that he had seen no signal, and only accounted for his conduct by remarking, with regard to the mail-train, "We thought she had been gone."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—A gentleman was awaiting the arrival of the upnight-mail at the Collumpton-station of the Bristol and Exeter Railway one day last week, and to pass away the time he commenced smoking, whereupon he was requested to go outside the company's premises. This he did. At length the train arrived, and there being very little to do, it started rather sooner than usual. The guard's whistle, indicating to the engine-driver that all was right, aroused the unfortunate gentleman from the reverie which he was enjoying over his pipe. Rushing across the platform, he made a leap into the space between the mail-box and the adjoining passenger-carriage, imagining, as it is supposed, that he could ride to the next station on the connecting chains. Some gentlemen on the down-platform as well as the porter saw the imminent danger in which he was placed, and while the former shouted to the driver at the top of their voices, the latter ran forward, and, between them, the driver was induced to stop the train. The station-master and other officials at once removed the man from his fearful position. The shock produced by the fright was tremendous. Although when pacing the platform he presented an exceedingly ruddy and jolly appearance, all colour had left his face when he was extricated, and the dreadful tremor which was visible in his whole frame bespoke the effects of the accident. No bones, however, were broken, and he was placed in a carriage and proceeded on his journey.

JERSEY GARRISON.—The military and artillery force at the garrison in Jersey is to be considerably augmented. The militia force at Jersey is now 20,000 strong.

ATTORNEYS TO BE ADMITTED.—As many as "one hundred and eighty-three" persons have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench in the ensuing Michaelmas Term, commencing on Tuesday next.

DR. DICK.—Yesterday evening week a lecture was delivered in Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Thomas Dick, LL.D., author of the "Christian Philosopher," the "Siderial Heavens," and many other well-known and valuable works on astronomical science, on "the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as displayed in the Heavens," to a large audience. Notwithstanding his advanced years, and some indisposition under which he was labouring, he instructed and delighted his auditory for upwards of two hours, during which he expatiated upon the magnitude, arrangement, and characteristics of the heavenly bodies, as illustrating the perfection of their great Creator. At the close of the lecture, some diagrams of the heavens, prepared for popular use by the Working-Man's Educational Institute, were explained. Dr. Dick is about to fulfil an engagement in Manchester.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE SABBATH.

On Monday night a public meeting of those of the inhabitants of the parish of Islington "who disapprove of the proposed opening of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the Lord's-day," was held in the parochial school-room of the Chapel of Ease, Liverpool-road, for the purpose of agreeing to an address to the Prime Minister on the subject. The Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., vicar of Islington, occupied the chair, and was supported by several of the clergy and the Dissenting ministers of the parish. The room was crowded with an audience of about 1,000 persons.

The Chairman, in the course of his address, said, that many of the shareholders of the Company were strongly opposed to the opening of the place on Sunday. He also stated that a strong agitation was being got up on the subject. Many of their Dissenting friends were on the move. He had just received a circular from the Archdeacon of London, summoning him to Sion College on Thursday afternoon, to a meeting of metropolitan clergy, and early in November a public meeting of laity was to be held, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury. He also announced that the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Wesleyan ministers of London, and the Sunday-school Union, have resolved to memorialize the Queen, the Government, and the directors of the Crystal Palace, against this project. Let England lose her Sabbath—let England lose the favour of God, and "Ichabod" was written upon her—her glory was departed.

The Rev. John Hamilton moved the first resolution, enforcing the duty of observing the Christian Sabbath upon *all classes*. It might be said that they were going against the known intentions of the Government in agitating this question; but the Government were new in office, and they might want the guidance of public opinion, and he hoped the Christian public would let them have that opinion expressed very decidedly [cheers, and a laugh]. He highly praised the present Government for their distribution of ecclesiastical patronage, &c., and wished them God speed. The Rev. Mr. Child, principal of the Church Missionary Society, in seconding the resolution, said:—The opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday was not a work of "necessity," nor of "duty." But its advocates fell back upon the attribute of "mercy." It was an awful thing to see this attribute of the Deity, without the exercise of which these very men would be now in torment, thus libelled—thus prostituted and profaned [hear, hear, hear].

The second resolution, moved by Mr. C. Woodward, described the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday as utterly at variance with the spirit and letter of the divine commandment, also with the statute law of this Christian country, and likewise with the best interests of society. He said he appeared there as one of the shareholders of the New Crystal Palace, and rose to express his deep regret and disappointment. Mr. Richard Ramsden, another shareholder, seconded the resolution, and expressed himself in even stronger terms than Mr. Woodward.

A gentleman named Mr. G. E. Putram, requested permission to move an amendment, thinking it a parish meeting, but the Chairman declared it was a meeting only of those opposed to the opening of the Palace, and declined to hear him. The following is the amendment he was to have proposed:—

That this meeting, being convinced the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays will tend to elevate the moral character of the masses, and withdraw them from the debasing influence of many places of amusement now resorted to, and considering the Sabbath is the only day on which the working classes can avail themselves of the advantages which the Crystal Palace will afford, highly approve of its being thrown open to the public on the Sabbath day, and regard the fears which have been expressed by a few individuals as the groundless apprehensions of sectarian prejudices.

The resolution was carried with but few dissentients.

The Rev. B. S. Hollis then proceeded to move the third resolution, and was greeted with cries of "You ride to chapel, Mr. Hollis," and confusion. He said if any brother wished to reason with him on any particular part of his conduct he should be glad to listen to him, if he came to him at the proper time. The resolution was as follows:—

That the attempt of the Crystal Palace Company to obtain for itself a Royal Charter, which shall expressly or tacitly sanction such a fearful violation of the Lord's-day, is insulting to our Christian Sovereign, and one which ought to be effectually stopped by all her Christian subjects who desire to honour the Lord of the Sabbath; and that the following memorial to the Prime Minister be therefore adopted, as the protest of the inhabitants of Islington.

The memorial embodied the sentiments of the resolutions, and prayed that a charter authorizing the building to open on Sundays might not be granted. The Rev. Joseph Hazelgrave seconded the motion, and said he understood the railway companies intended to bring people from all parts of the country to London on Sunday morning, in time to get to Sydenham by one o'clock, and to take them back to their homes the same evening, or the next day. Thus the desecration of the day would be immensely increased, and not the afternoon only, but the whole of the day, would be robbed from the Lord.

Mr. Hare supported the resolution as a Nonconformist, and said that if their appeal to the Government should fail, they would have an excellent last resource in her Gracious Majesty, whose devout habits as the mother of a family afforded them every reason to conclude that no act could be more distasteful to her than to attach her sign manual than instrument expressly sanctioning the violation of the Sabbath.

The third resolution was then put, and carried

nem. con., and the proceedings were concluded with the singing of the Doxology.

It appears that both Prince Albert and the Archbishop of Canterbury have been applied to to use their influence for preventing the threatened "Desecration of the Sabbath." The Prince replied through the Earl of Gainsborough, that "he had no authority in the new establishment." The Archbishop said:—"Some of us tried to prevent the Minister giving his promise to the parties, but in vain." "The great obstacle is, the promise was given—it was extracted from the Minister previous to the foundation being laid."

The memorial of the Committee of the Sunday-school Union to Lord Derby appears in our advertising columns.

LAW, AND POLICE.

ANOTHER RAILWAY-CAB QUESTION has been brought before Mr. A'Beckett, the able Southwark magistrate. A cabman named Williams summoned another cabman, Thomas Hall, for plying for hire in a place not appointed by the Commissioners of Police—to wit, within the Brighton Railway terminus at London Bridge. A certain number of cabs are privileged to enter the gates; the unprivileged feel aggrieved—very lucrative part of the cab business being thus converted into a monopoly. The investigation was of some length; Mr. Lewis contending, on the part of the railway company, that termini of railways do not come within the provisions of the act. Mr. A'Beckett decided to the contrary; but as the custom had not been impugned for years, he did not wish to cause any inconvenience by sudden change of the system, and would give the company time to devise another plan which would not infringe the law while it was useful to the public. Judgment was respite to the 15th of November.

BOYS IN OMNIBUSES.—The Lord Mayor has fined the conductor of a Brixton omnibus twenty shillings, for having turned a little boy out of his omnibus in the pelting rain, to accommodate a gentleman.

GROSS CASE OF EXORTION.—At the Middlesex Sessions last week, Robert Burnell was convicted of extorting £1 10s. from Ann Edwards. He pretended that he had instructions to prosecute her for keeping an improper house. Mrs. Edwards happened to have two young women lodging with her, but there does not appear to have been the slightest ground for Burnell's charge. Mrs. Edwards, however, who knew "nothing about law," was so terrified by his false statements and the exhibition of documents and an act of Parliament, that she sent away her lodgers and gave Burnell money. But he was insatiable in his demands, and this led to his detection. It seems that the fellow has been twice convicted of similar offences. Mr. Serjeant Adams sentenced him to prison for one year.

ROBBERY AT THE EARL OF LONSDALE'S.—Yesterday week, John Puddington was convicted of stealing twelve valuable snuff-boxes, an opera-glass, and other articles, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. He had been employed, with other persons, by an upholsterer to cover the furniture at the Earl's mansion, and took advantage of the opportunities offered to plunder largely from a glass-case. Several of the snuff-boxes were of considerable intrinsic value. Some of the articles were traced to pawn-brokers and bullion-dealers, but others are yet to be discovered. Sentence was suspended; and the convict will have an opportunity of obtaining the prosecutor's recommendation to mercy by telling what he has done with the missing valuables. After he had been convicted on the clearest evidence, he still protested innocence.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—James Phillips has been committed for trial by the Marlborough-street magistrate for the murder of his aunt, Ann Matthews, with whom he had cohabited.

RESULT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Richard Stannett, a youth of eighteen, has been killed by John Lewis, a young man, at Brentford. The two and another youth worked as shoemakers in the same shop. Lewis seems to have been teased by the others; one morning he became fixed to his bench by cobbler's-wax, which had been mischievously placed on the seat; Stannett jeered at him; Lewis became excited, and threatened with his knife; a little while after Stannett struck him, upon which Lewis plunged his knife into the offender's belly. The knife did not enter far, but it struck vital parts. The magistrates have committed the repentant homicide for trial.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER.—Thomas Archer, formerly an engine-driver on the South-Eastern line, was tried at Maidstone Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, for negligently driving an engine on the night of the 26th July, whereby he perilled the lives of passengers and others. The man had himself a narrow escape from death, having been thrown from the engine: he is hardly yet convalescent. On the 26th July, Archer drove a "tidal train" from Folkestone—a very fast train. As he approached Headcorn station, the up-line was blocked up by a "pick-up train" of waggons, put there out of the way of the down mail-train. Into this pick-up train the man drove his train; the collision was violent, but, fortunately, no passenger was fatally hurt. The crash obstructed the down-line with ruins, and the mail-train ran into them, altogether producing a terrible scene of confusion. The question for the jury was, did Archer cause the disaster by his negligence? Railway officials asserted that danger-signals were exhibited at the station, and a man was sent forward with a red light; and if

Archer had taken heed of these signals there would have been no danger of a collision. The night was rather wet and dark; the engine driven by Archer was a new one, and stiff in working; Archer slackened speed somewhat as he approached the station; no fog-signals were placed on the rails, as would at least have been highly desirable. The station-master at Headcorn has since been reduced to a booking-clerk. The prisoner perilled his own life; he had always been a careful driver. Archer's counsel made the most of these facts. The jury consulted for a considerable time, and then found a verdict of Guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy, because it was "a very dark night." The culprit was sentenced to prison for six months, but without hard labour, on account of his delicate health.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISION was made a few days ago in the County Court of Yorkshire, in Hull. The plaintiff was Mr. Raikes, the banker, and the defendants were the York and North Midland Railway Company; one of whose trains, being a "heavy" one—that is, unusually full of passengers—had arrived at Milford Junction half-an-hour too late for the Great Northern quick-train for London. The jury gave £5 damages.

DRUNKEN ASSAULTS.—Charges arising from drunkenness have again been numerous at the Police Courts. At Worship-street, two young men, Thomas and Ralph Nixon have been brought up for cruelly maltreating Mr. Hanton, a tradesman of Hoxton, while intoxicated. One was fined £5, and the other discharged. At the Thames Court, a young groom, named Sands, has been charged with assaulting Susan Kent, a young woman, residing in the same neighbourhood. Her face was much bruised and distorted. The prisoner, in defence, said he was intoxicated. He did not think that he could do such a thing. "He did not get drunk very often." Mr. Yardley said that drunkenness was no excuse for the offence, but an aggravation of it. If people would get drunk, and deprive themselves of their senses, they must answer for it when sober. He fined the prisoner £5, the heaviest sentence in his power to inflict, and, in default of payment, two months' imprisonment.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.—PRIOR FORTY SHILLINGS.—At Guildhall, Michael Fitzgerald, who was remanded on the charge of assaulting his wife in the hour of her confinement, and five days after dragging her from her bed, and thrusting her, in her night-clothes, out of her lodgings at a late hour of the night, was again brought up. Alderman Lawrence said the prisoner had been guilty of the most cruel and barbarous treatment that a man could use towards a woman, in assaulting his wife at such a time; and he should therefore mark his sense of the offence by inflicting a very severe penalty. The prisoner was then fined 40s., and in default was committed for fourteen days to the House of Correction, with hard labour.

THE REV. J. BERRINGTON.—This gentleman, who was remanded to Brighton by the metropolitan magistrates last week, underwent a lengthened examination before the Brighton bench of magistrates, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Miss Richardson, formerly residing with the family of Sir Charles Habib, of Denton Hall, on pretence of going to Australia on a religious mission. After hearing the case at great length, the prisoner was remanded for further evidence, preparatory to his committal for trial.

THE WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION RIOTS.—The trial of the twenty-one men charged with rioting at Bridgegate, one of the polling places for West Gloucestershire, on the occasion of the last election, was brought to a close on Friday. The jury found the prisoners guilty of a common assault only. The chairman sentenced two of the prisoners, Osborne and Jenkins, to twelve months' imprisonment; Brum, Davis, and Lovell, nine months; T. Wilcox, Britten, Iles, Jones, Davis, Arnold, and Wiltshire, six months; and Treake, Rogers, two Godwins, W. Wilcox, Miller, Hendy, Stone, Burchill, and Weaver, four months' imprisonment.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR SMITHFIELD.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, a report from the committee appointed to consider a petition against the choice of Copenhagen Fields as a site for the new cattle-market was brought up and received, with one dissentient. The report fully approves of the site, and contradicts in detail the reasons against it alleged in a petition.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—The Coroner's Jury which sat at Stepney on the bodies of Jane Collins and the child she was supposed to have killed, has found this verdict—"That the deceased, William Thomas Elliott, was found dead in bed, from effusion of blood on the brain, but how caused they had no legal proof; and that Jane Collins destroyed herself while labouring under temporary insanity."

THREE HOUSES, not completed, at Bayswater, fell down on Sunday morning. The Rev. Dr. Magee, who was passing at the time, had a very narrow escape. The loss is estimated at £400. It is stated that, in addition to the foundations being faulty, the houses were built without any tie-beams, and that the outer wall of the furthest house was not perpendicular, and that, in addition to these defects, the mortar used in the construction of the building had no gravel or lime mixed with it, but was made of common mud.

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION has ceased its colonizing functions in this country, and is now at loggerheads with the New Zealand Company and her Majesty's Government.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—The *Times* announces that the Royal Commissioners, who received a permanent charter of incorporation on the closing of the Great Exhibition, have made some large purchases of land for National Galleries, "in combination with Museums such as that now at Marlborough House, or generally for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce." The price exacted has been very great, if not "extortionate;" and the Exhibition surplus has already been exhausted; so that the nation will have to supply the funds for carrying out the sequel. The grounds, however, appear to be well worth securing for the purpose. "The site chosen for the realization of all this is at Kensington Gore. Behind Gore House and the line of houses which stretches almost uninterruptedly from the new houses of Hyde Park-terrace up to Kensington turnpike, is an extensive tract of land, now principally occupied as market-gardens, except that part of it which abuts westward on the road called Gloucester-road, in which Mr. Canning's house and grounds, called Gloucester Lodge, were situated. Most of this land belonged to the Baron de Villars and Lord Harrington, though a portion of some extent on the north side, near the Kennington-road, was the property of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. The whole site is very beautifully disposed, gradually sloping to the south from the high ground of Hyde Park down to the Old Brompton-road. Great part of this land, in the time of the Commonwealth, belonged to the Protector, and his name is still preserved in "Cromwell's-lane" and "Cromwell-house," though, except garden-walls of great strength and solidity, there are no remains of his time. The lower part of the land is familiarly termed "Brompton-grove," and is ornamented with some really fine timber in the gardens and grounds still remaining on the southern part of the estate. The first tract of land obtained by the Commissioners was from the trustees of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, from whom it is understood about twenty acres were obtained, at a cost of £60,000, or thereabouts; but the principal purchase (a very recent one) is from the Baron de Villars, who has sold forty-eight acres of land to the Commissioners for the large sum of £150,000. For some smaller purchases to complete the boundary as much as £4,000 per acre has been asked, and, we believe, given. The general scheme we understand to be this:—About 200 yards on this side of the turnpike at Kensington a road is to be cut, 100 feet wide, from Kensington-gore to Brompton, coming out at the Back of Onslow-square. This road will furnish an enormous frontage for the new galleries to the west, and the facade will return at the south end to any depth required. The quantity of land secured will also allow of ornamental grounds around the building to a considerable extent.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—A step—and to some extent an important one—has been made in the direction of a decimal system of notation as regards weights and measures. The Bank of England have given notice, that from the 1st of next month the only weights used in the Bullion Office of that establishment will be "the Troy ounce and its decimal parts," superseding by that change the present system of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains.—*Athenaeum.*

EXHIBITIONS.—An Exhibition of Local Industry, Arts and Antiquities, has been opened at Salisbury with appropriate ceremonies.—The Committee of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition have come to a resolution thus early to preserve the building now rapidly arising in Merrion-square from future demolition.

It is stated that a colossal monument to the memory of the late Henry Clay is about to be erected at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, at the large cost of 75,000 dollars.

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY attended a meeting of the Loughborough Agricultural Association on Friday. He confessed he could not divine what Ministers will do. It is edifying, however, to observe what he thinks they might do, if permitted. "He at once owned that, as regards the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers, he, for one, was perfectly and completely in the dark. He knew not whether they intended to propose some slight duty upon spring corn and other articles which could not properly be called the food of the people. He knew not whether they intended to relieve them from their burdens. He knew not whether they intended to repeal the malt-tax. He knew not whether they intended to reduce the interest on the Three per Cents. In short, he knew not what course they meant to pursue." He was, however, quite sure that the boasted prosperity of this country at this moment is all gammon. England is not thriving. "The mischievous legislation of the last few years" is still throwing us back. "As compared with what it ought to be, the country," says his lordship, "is absolutely retrograding; with respect to what it is, it is almost at a standstill. When we look to America, our progress is insignificant indeed."

A SHOCKING CASE OF INFANTICIDE is reported in the papers. Eliza Boucher, a servant at Barnstaple, having been delivered of an illegitimate child, made away with it by putting it in the flame of a furnace kindled for washing purposes early one morning. She has confessed the crime, and is in custody.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S TENANCY have taken such active measures in hunting down the hares, in pursuance of the permission given to them, that a hare on the fields or the moors will soon be a rarity.

LITERATURE.

Pastoral Theology: the Theory of a Gospel Ministry. By A. VINET, Professor of Theology at Lausanne. Translated from the French. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THERE is a large body of readers in this country to whom any work bearing the name of Vinet will be at once welcome and stand approved. The exquisite discourses entitled "Vital Christianity" and "Gospel Studies" have taken a strong hold on the mind of the more thoughtful part of religious society; and the noble book on "The Profession of Religious Conviction, and the Separation of Church and State," has deepened the author's influence wherever a free and earnest spirit has been brought to its study. Any sympathetic reader of Vinet's books would be excessively unwilling to lose anything that he had penned. Although, therefore, this volume appeals to a class, rather than to a general public, we cannot doubt that it will be largely and admiringly read much beyond the circle for whose peculiar benefit a course of Pastoral Theology is specially intended.

We must not, however, suffer ourselves, through affectionate reverence for Vinet, to be blinded to the incompleteness of this book as a "theory of the Gospel ministry," and to the common-place character of a large part of its contents. It is to be remembered that it is a fragment, not prepared for the press by M. Vinet himself. "It consists," say the Translators, "merely of notes which were used as the basis of a course of Lectures prepared for the students at the Academy of Lausanne. These notes, which are for the most part drawn up with the greatest care, yet sometimes appear to be simply an outline, which the professor designed to complete in the delivery." The imperfections of the work are thus in great part accounted for: and it may be almost wondered that they are not more numerous, when we further learn, that the translation is made from two original manuscripts, of which the one had to be employed for the completion of the other; and even then there existed breaks which could only be filled-up from the note-books of some of M. Vinet's students. But after considering and allowing for the fragmentary nature of the work, we are inclined to think that M. Vinet's cast of mind and ecclesiastical circumstances were not altogether favourable to his producing a "theory of the Gospel ministry" which should prove to be deeply true, or in conformity with which he could successfully trace out the lines of conduct proper to the Christian minister in this age and country.

Vinet's fundamental idea we take to be true; but in its development he errs by excess as well as by defect. Some of the detailed parts with which he fills up his outline are inharmonious—in a few cases positively inconsistent. His tendency to sentimentalism, and to something like mysticism, leads him to surround the Pastor with an atmosphere too peculiarly his own,—and his sense of the value of the ministry to the Church and the World, and of the responsibility of the individual engaging in its labours, disposed him to represent the Pastor as a sort of *official do-all* in the Christian community over which he is placed. We do not care to pursue these objections further: a man strong enough and free enough to be a good Pastor, here in England, in our day, will learn much both positively and negatively from Vinet's views; and a weak man, bound with conventions, who alone is capable of being hurt by Vinet's partial errors, could not be made a good Pastor, even if all the positive teachings of this book were in his favour.

As a practical help to the successful discharge of the duties of the ministerial calling, we can heartily commend this book to Theological Students and young Pastors. Its deep religiousness will purify their aims; its beautiful spirit will refresh their hearts; its refined intelligence will quicken their thoughts; and its practical wisdom will be found always to offer suggestions necessary to broad views and impartial judgments as to the purposes and labours of their pastoral oversight. On the whole, we prefer it to the works on Pastoral Theology ordinarily in use amongst us; although we think a profoundly truthful work on the *Theory of a Gospel ministry*, developed in the light of a rich pastoral experience, is yet a desideratum:—meanwhile, this is a book that must be helpful and that deserves study.

The translators justly say that Vinet's conception of the minister "should recommend his book to the serious attention of all"—*Christians*, we should have written, but the translators have used that odious and presumptuous phrase "*friends of the gospel*." They truly describe the platform of the work, by saying—"The pastor is not, in his view, an isolated being, banished from the general community of Christians into the retirement of a remote and solitary dignity, to which obscure believers may not aspire. He regards him not so much above them, as at their head,—their advanced leader in the work of love. Accordingly, his functions are not his exclusive prerogative; on the contrary all ought to associate actively with

him, and will, in fact, so associate with him according to the measure of their faithfulness. The pastor is not different from the Christian; he is the *typal Christian*." The topics of the work need not be enumerated, as they are common to all treatises on Pastoral Theology; and brief extracts on some particular points could add so little to the reader's appreciation of the character of such a book, that we have not thought them necessary.

We are glad to find that the Translators have in their hands Vinet's *Homiletics*; and we hope the reception of the present volume will encourage them immediately to publish the work.

The People's Palace and the Religious World: or, Thoughts on Public Agitation against the proposed Charter and the New Crystal Palace Company, and on "Sabbath Desecration." By A LAYMAN. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS pamphlet appears very opportunely, just as we are threatened with a new Sabbath agitation. The "Layman" has calmly and argumentatively treated this Crystal Palace question; distinguishing the two points which the Sabbatarian agitators mix-up together—viz., first, whether the *Government* ought to *refuse a Charter* except on the condition of the Palace grounds being closed on Sunday and secondly, whether a *compulsory observance* of the Sabbath is desirable and defensible; the latter question enlarging itself into a consideration of "the position assumed by religious men in relation to the world at large, and especially the masses." We do not intend to endorse all the author's conclusions; but we have no difficulty in asserting that he thinks his way to them carefully and clearly—that they are very forcibly sustained—and that they are stated in a courteous and Christian spirit. We should think the writer's general views are of the orthodox stamp, —certainly he is a reverent believer and a clear-sighted uncompromising Non-conformist. He concludes *against* both the object and the time of the agitation,—vindicates the consistency of religious people who do not join the movement,—and exhibits "the impolicy, in a religious point of view, of such attacks on the pleasures of the poor." We quite agree with his general views: not with his opinions in detail. We think, too, had he been briefer and more pointed—had he written twelve pages instead of twenty-four, he would have made a more agreeable and effective pamphlet. But it really has so much seriousness and suggestiveness, and is so useful to the discussion of the *whole Sabbath question*, that we recommend our readers to get it and ponder it. Let the candid reader attentively consider the following extract:—

"Briefly to recapitulate the foregoing facts and arguments:—The Crystal Palace Company is a private speculation, not a public institution. They propose to open *only* their grounds and winter-garden on Sunday, and that but for half the day. This place of recreation, therefore, stands on much the same footing as Richmond or any other public park—being accessible to the masses by no other means than a conveyance—differing only in providing refreshments (exclusive of spirituous liquors) to its frequenters. It is untrue to assert that a Royal Charter will enable the Company to open their grounds—for the right exists independent of the charter. Government, therefore, cannot be said to sanction 'the desecration of the Sabbath'—being unable to prevent it. The State has no right to refuse a privilege on religious grounds, seeing that it is a purely civil institution, and bound to secure entire liberty of conscience; which is inconsistent with partiality to the views of any sect. To spend the Sabbath as a day of recreation does not clash with its definition as 'a civil institution.' In exacting the shutting up of the Sydenham grounds, Government would be acting inequitably, for other and worse pleasure-gardens are open on Sunday—inequitably, for the grounds of Hampton Court Palace, which are national property, have been for some years accessible to the people with their express sanction. It would not, therefore, be a precedent for 'the desecration of the Sabbath.' If the Crystal Palace is closed on that day by authority, all other places of recreation must be closed also—for you cannot have partial legislation on the subject. Such a general measure would be highly unjust and injurious, besides being impracticable. The much-deprecated event would not be likely to increase the irreligion or immorality of the people; for, although some few might be led to desert places of worship and neglect Sabbath privileges, by the superior attractions of the Sydenham Palace, many more would substitute its pleasures for those of a less elevating character, offered without restriction elsewhere; while the bulk of those who frequented it would not, in all probability, if it were entirely closed, 'keep the Sabbath' in the sense of these alarmists. The day of rest can only be a period of spiritual profit to those who value it for that purpose. To impose its religious observances upon those who do not, is to promote hypocrisy, not piety. For the religious world, confessedly a minority, to seek to impose, by State interference, their notions of what constitutes a day of rest upon the bulk of their fellow countrymen, is intolerant—an act of coercion at variance with the first principles of Christianity. There is good reason for believing that the cause of morality, and therefore of religion, will, with the present tendencies of the metropolitan working classes, decidedly gain by the opening of the Sydenham pleasure-grounds. It will be no more harmful than free access to the parks. It will not rob the poor of their 'day of rest,' because it is quite optional with them to go there; and, while they act as free agents, it may be presumed that they spend the day as best suits their inclinations."

The imminency of the agitation to which several public bodies of Dissenters have committed them-

selves, will justify us to our readers for according more space to this pamphlet than is usual with us in the case of pamphlets generally.

Ivar: or, the Skjuts-Boy. By EMILIE CARLEN. Translated from the Swedish, by Professor A. L. KRAUSE. London: Illustrated London Library, 227, Strand.

SOME people are very loud and enthusiastic in their praises of the Swedish novels. Professor Krause, in his introduction to this volume, describes them by the singularly absurd phrase—"highly inspired domestic literature." For ourselves, we do not share in this intense admiration. A Bremer-novel was always a bore to us; and a Carlen one is an aggravation of the other. There is such intolerable prosing in them, through all the daily domestic round of common-place and tittle-tattle,—and such an utter absence of all artistic features in the composition,—that we cannot bring ourselves to like the Swedish novel as it is known to us in recent translations. We know all this is heresy; but it is none the less, for that reason, likely to be true.

Of course we are not insensible to the peculiar merits of the Swedish novel, as strongly national, —and as portraying, often in quiet little pictures which are very charming, the characteristics and incidents of home-life in the Scandinavian north—and as bringing out the sentiments, and telling the story of the joys and sorrows, which belong to home everywhere. Such sketches are frequently touched with exquisite sweetness and refinement by Frederika Bremer; and more occasionally they are to be found in Emilie Carlen's writings;—but, as wholes, they are tedious and unpleasing. If it be allowed us—on the ground of deficiency in art, and the absence of sustained and developed character—to degrade these tales from the height of the novel—which we hold to be one of the highest works of art, and next to a great poem—to the level of familiar domestic sketches, and to consider them as nothing more, —we then could join somewhat heartily in praise of the spirit and moral intent of these slender stories.

The translator of "The Skjuts-boy" says that Miss Carlen is "considered far superior" to Miss Bremer, "in the literary circles of her native country." And accordingly he breaks forth into delightfully vague and fanatical commendations of his fair author; especially dwelling on her perfect delineation of character, and the republican tendencies by which he thinks her writings are marked. All which, it seems to us, might have been written with respect to some other author, of even a different nation, and have dropped in here by mistake—so totally unmeaning and untrue does it all appear in the light which the book itself affords.

This strange title—"The Skjuts-boy"—is derived from a Swedish custom, to compel the farmers and peasants, by law, to furnish horses and carts to those who travel on the business or by direction of the Government. This public postal service is called *Skjut*: and the driver of such a conveyance bears the name of *Skjuts-boy*. Ivar, the hero of this story, was the son of a free peasant, but descended from a noble who, a few generations previously, under the force of poverty had married a peasant's daughter, and adopted the life of the peasantry. Once, when Ivar was called to do *skjut* service for a Lieutenant-colonel, who bore important despatches, he received from his hands great indignity and cruelty, with reproaches because he lived as a menial although a noble born. These circumstances fixed on his soul a determination to rise above his then condition,—to attain a position of wealth and honour worthy of a noble, although he would owe nothing to the adventitious distinction of being one by birth. The story tells how he succeeded, and how eventually he married the daughter of the very officer who had so insulted him when a *Skjuts-boy*,—and at the same time, it gives great prominence to a petty revenge which, by means of the marriage, he was able to inflict on the proud and selfish lieutenant-colonel. A slighter thing could hardly be produced; and it is often dull; but there are, as we have said, *pictures* in it, that are truly pleasing: and, at least, it is quite innocent reading. Indeed, it is amusing and somewhat appropriate reading for a wintry day in-doors; its tone being a genial, drowsing *purr*, that harmonizes soothingly with the patterning rain-drops and gusty breaths without.

And, now, the reader shall have a specimen,—and a specimen of that sort of picture in which we think the best things of the book are found.

"Ivar was very happy in the position of a tanner's apprentice, and the only disagreeable thing that clouded his stay in Master Brun's house was the continual fights between Mrs. Brun's cat and Ivar's favourite and constant companion, the golden-haired Diana. Mrs. Brun was a very good-natured, honest old woman, but she had transferred all that tenderness to her cat which she would probably have bestowed on her own children, if she had had any. For this reason she would never allow the horrible dog to put his nose within the door, for, as soon as this happened, the cat, disturbed from her slumber, sprang from the bed, tearing down with her Mrs. Brun's stocking and ball of yarn, with which

the cat and Diana used to tangle themselves into the utmost confusion, and when Mrs. Brun heard the well-known spitting and howling, she would jump into the room where they were, and knitting-needles flew around briskly, and the yarn was broken to pieces; she usually ran after her uncompleted stocking, and generally found it torn down to the heel. And was she not right? and did not Diana come devoutly to her call, holding the tangled yarn in her mouth, and attempt to sneak off through the open door, when she knew certainly that a storm was brewing? But Mrs. Brun was too quick for Diana, and always shut the door before the dog could escape, and she was forced to suffer many a buffet and threat, for having induced the cat into such mischievous pranks. The cat was then obliged to seek safety under the stove; but this did not terminate the matter. Master Brun was called upon and seriously admonished to give Ivar a severe lecture, the rogue, for it was a pure scandal to conduct himself thus,

"Well, what is the matter now?" inquired the tanner, with the utmost composure.

"What is the matter? How dare you ask such a question? You see on the floor there the cause; but if you do not wish to hear or see anything, you may know that that wretch of a dog is seducing my cat, who never before cut such indecent capers with stocking-yarn and knitting-needles. Look here—is that nothing? and to stop this, I have to walk here from the kitchen, and let my bacon burn—is that nothing? But if you do not wish to inform the boy yourself that he must either drown his dog, or must take him from the house, with himself also, I shall throw the wretch into the water myself, if he does not do so." . . . Mrs. Brun's threats, however, were not carried into force, although she repeated them daily. . . . Mrs. Brun's constant scolding and grumbling, however, caused Ivar to resolve that, as soon as he had completed his apprenticeship, he would seek a place in another tannery. He longed, with all his heart, for a place where there was no cat, or a scolding woman to be found."

Ye History of ye Priory and Gate of St. John. By B. FOSTER. London: Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

"MINE host" is not usually a literary character, though he hath entertained at the Boar's Head and the Mermaid guests that paid him for his hospitality with portion of their own renown. The Tavern of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, has a landlord, however, who writes with his own hand the history of that curious hostelry. It is known to all interested in the antiquities of London, that one of its most ancient and suggestive monuments—the southern gate of the Priory of St. John—for many years occupied by Cave, the founder of periodical literature—is now a tavern. But, probably, only an infinitesimal number of the daily passers-by have a distinct conception of the date and uses of the gloomy, fortress-like pile that casts its shadow upon the great northern thoroughfare, St. John-street. Mr. Foster's little volume is, therefore, not uncalled for; and he has performed the task, appropriately undertaken, in quite an admirable manner. He has not been content to draw from such general sources of antiquarian knowledge as Dugdale and Stowe, but has applied himself diligently to less accessible authorities. His narrative reaches from the very foundation of the order of St. John down to the restoration of the gate (a work still incomplete). Not the least interesting portion is that in which we have glimpses of Johnson dining behind a screen because of his seedy apparel, or writing Parliamentary speeches in a room which no one but the P. D. is permitted to approach. The chair in which the burly doctor presided over the meetings of his *conviviers*, Mr. Foster tells us, is now occupied by the chairman of a discussion class. "Ye History," we should add, is written in a style that betrays large reading in history and poetry, and got up in a manner very creditable to the printer and engraver.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wellington and Victory.	John Snow.
Poetry in the Ear, Corn, and Blade.	Patou and Ritchie.
"One Thing thou Lackest."	Piper Brothers.
The Past Teaching the Present.	B. L. Green.
The Friend of Israel.	B. L. Green.
The Closet Book.	J. Blackwood.
The Sunday Picture Book.	Chapman and Hall.
Restoration of Belief. Part II.	G. Bell.
Phaethon: Love Thoughts, &c., by Rev. C. Kingsley.	G. Bell.
Jameson's Norrissian Essay on the Miracles.	G. Bell.
The Way of Peace; by Rev. J. Blakesley, B.D.	G. Bell.
Analysis and Summary of New Testament History.	Bagster.
The Log of the Water Lily.	Parker.

A "FOREIGN AMBASSADOR" AT SOUTHAMPTON.—An inhabitant of Pitcairn's Island (celebrated as the residence of the mutineers of the *Bounty*) has arrived at Southampton, bearing despatches from Admiral Moresby, in the Pacific Ocean, and hoping to induce the Government to allow English ships of war to visit the island oftener than they now do. He is about 60 years of age, and about 25 years ago visited Pitcairn, and was allowed to remain on the island as a religious teacher and to practise medicine. The inhabitants numbered, when he left, 86 females and 88 males, nearly all descended of the *Bounty* mutineers and Tahitian women. They are still remarkable for their moral and religious character, chiefly through the teaching and example of Adams, the chief mutineer. A president of the community is elected every year, but he has little to do. All the land is held in common, and no one is allowed to trade for himself. The ambassador himself has been elected president of the island more than once. His business in England will chiefly be with the Duke of Northumberland and the Bishop of London. The attention of the islanders is turned to Norfolk Island, about 1000 miles distant.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—THE FINAL SCENE.—His friends and servants—worned, not with duty, but of patience, tired of separation from their families, of the climate, of sickness, and of inquisition—quitted him, or tried to quit him, under pretence of being torn from him by the persecution of the governor, or of rendering him more useful services in Europe. Physical debility broke in upon him with despair.

He felt increasing attacks of the malady which had shortened his father's life. "I sometimes have a desire to quit you," he said to his last companions, Montholon and Bertrand. "That is not difficult. I should escape from you the more easily by suicide, since my religious principles do not at all trouble me. I am one of those who believe that the punishments of the other world have only been imagined as an addition to the insufficient attractions we are promised there. After all, what harm is it to return a little sooner to God?" He suffered from pain, from debility, from want of sleep, and from failing strength, which made the light of day as disagreeable to him as darkness. His mind alone was never enfeebled. He witnessed his slow destruction firm and impassible. His thoughts always dwelt upon himself, and he prepared to die gracefully. "I vegetate, I no longer live," he said to his servants. Nature, however, prevailed at the last moment over the cold philosophy of his approaching end, in the numerous testaments and codicils he dictated to bequeath legacies to men and women who had left traces of affection, of service, or of gratitude in his life. His mother, who still lived at Rome, his brothers, his sisters, the companions and servants of his exile, his generals, their sons and daughters, those who had protected him in childhood, his college friends, his first military companions, and his favourites when in power, received sums of money from him, out of the millions he had left on quitting Paris in the coffers of M. Laffitte, his banker; and the statues, the pictures, the arms, the furniture, the manuscripts, the vases, the articles of domestic furniture, consecrated by the use he had made of them, a distribution from his heart, wherein the most distant reminiscences were sought for with tenderness at the bottom of his memory. Even his wife, who had forsaken him, was neither accused nor execrated. He recollects that she was the daughter of the Caesars, and that the protection of Austria would be withdrawn from a son whose mother he might have insulted. This son, a prisoner like himself, in the palace of Vienna, was the only great sentinel through which he survived himself upon earth, his pride, his love, his dynasty, his name, his posterity. He never shed a tear but for him. Whether it was a return of the dying man to those early impressions which revive towards the close of life, and bring us back to the practice of our boyhood's worship; or whether a political precaution of the founder of a dynasty, affecting to die in official communion with the national faith, of which he had been the restorer, Napoleon, who never spoke of religion but as a political institution, the indifferent instrument of all governments, was desirous of dying as a Christian, and attested an authentic and, so to speak, an imperial faith, by the ceremonial of his death. The image of Christ dying on the cross, pressed close to his mouth, closed the lips of this martyr to ambition. At the moment when the soul separated from the body, he exhibited no weakness unworthy of him. He awaited his death as an exhibition, and composed his attitude even to his last breath before the mirror of his fame. He demanded to be buried with his arms and in his military costume, under two willow trees near a spring, the shade and freshness of which had been grateful to him during his last days. He expired at length without pain and in silence, during a convulsion of the elements, on the night of May 5, 1821. The last words he stammered out were *Army* and *France*, but it could not be ascertained whether it was a dream, delirium, or adieu. It was apprehended that the transmission of his body to Europe might shake the Continent, and he was buried, with military honours, under the willow tree indicated by himself. The intelligence of his death changed the immense terror which had beset Europe during his life, into immense pity. When people ceased to fear him, they ceased to hate. Impartial minds began to do him justice. Genius and glory were not denied to him; but it was deplored that so much genius and so much glory had only been consecrated to the personal greatness of one man, instead of being devoted to the amelioration of the world. This is where he failed to his destiny, to God, to humanity, to France, and to himself. The fine part of his character was not equalled by the good. He was the greatest man of modern times, but he was also the most sterile in results for the human race. He wasted France and Europe for fourteen years, without imparting to them an idea, a liberty, or a virtue. He shook the world, without displacing it.—*Lamartine's "History of the Restoration of the Monarchy."*

REQUISITES FOR COMFORT IN A DWELLING.—In your choice of a house, let it be pretty, if in other respects advantageous; but let no degree of beauty induce you to overlook the following requirements:—That its rent and taxes be such as you can pay without inconvenience, and its size proportionate to your means of furnishing, &c. That its situation be healthy, respectable, and convenient. That it have good water and good drainage. That the chimneys do not smoke, and that the doors and windows shut as well as open. That it be not infested with mice or noxious insects. That it be light and airy, but weather tight, and fit for winter habitation. Furthermore, that it have a pantry, cupboards, bells,

washhouse, sink, cellar, &c., and not, like too many modern cottages, little besides pretty papers, windows down to the ground, and plenty of "obligato" through draughts. I am quite aware that you will not meet with anything combining all that you could wish; but, on that very account, you should abide by what is most essential, and not sacrifice real solid comfort to mere showy appearance.—*Home Truths for Home Peace.*

THE JAPANESE.—We have left ourselves little space to sum up the remaining characteristics of this remarkable country. Of its physical features we can say nothing. Its extent has been calculated at 100,000 square miles; its population is assumed by Mr. Macculloch, always a careful writer, at not less than 50,000,000, but Mr. Macfarlane estimates it at one half that number. Certain it is that the country is everywhere densely peopled. Its principal city, Yedo, or Jeddo, was, more than a century ago, supposed, by observers, to contain nearly two millions of inhabitants; while Miaco, the residence of the ecclesiastical Emperor, contained, at the same time, according to census, 500,000 inhabitants. The description by the Spaniard, Don Rodrigo de Velassio, of the way in which village joins to village and town to town for miles together, reminds us of the impression of the "lang town of Kirkaldy." Life in these cities does not differ materially from life in our own or any European towns. The Japanese are "essentially a sociable, pleasure-seeking people." They work hard, and, as somebody once said, "play hard." Theatres flourish all over the country, and "buy a bill of the play," we are told, "is as often heard in Jeddo as in London. Ladies amuse themselves with painting, drawing, and ornamental working. Their love of flowers is remarkable. The people are fond of reading, and Mr. Macfarlane says, have plenty of all kinds to read. Popular festivals are as common as once they were with ourselves, and at them, music and the dance are largely encouraged. Indeed, says Kämpfer, "joy, mirth, and hospitality are universal." Their customs and amusements, in fine, correspond with the character universally ascribed to the people, of whom Xavier said, "I know not when to have done when I speak of the Japanese. They are truly the delight of my heart." The narrative of the pilot Adams shows them to be grateful, affectionate, and liberal to a high degree. Kämpfer speaks of their "busy and industrious" habits. The Jesuit missionary, Froes, describes them of an "excellent natural disposition." Sir Edward Belcher, who had a brief interview with some of the people in 1843, says that "the gentlemen of Japan were most polite and courteous, conducting themselves with refined and polished urbanity, and exhibiting in their actions a dignified and respectful demeanour, that put to shame the ill-breeding of the seamen who ventured to laugh at them." They are frank, open-hearted, truthful, and courageous. On the other hand, they are licentious, rash, and, says Mr. Rundell, "haughty and vindictive." That they are a highly civilized people cannot now be questioned. They are acquainted with every art of working in metals; their silk and cotton manufactures are said to excel the productions of most Eastern countries; their art of lacquering in wood is well known; they make glass coloured and uncoloured; looking-glasses, telescopes, and watches. Paper is "manufactured in great abundance," and printing is said to have been known more than 200 years previous to its invention by Faust and Guttenberg in Germany. In working of steel they excel most people, and their tempering is admirable. Carving and dye-sinking they also know, and they have a stamped copper coinage. They also understand the art of casting statues in metal. Guns and cannons of superior workmanship are used in warfare. Their great manufacturers are literally "merchant princes," but the customs and castes of society prevent their moving from their circle. Schools are established all over the country, and all are taught to read and write. But the best proof of the real civilization of the Japanese is to be found in their treatment of the female sex. Their condition is unquestionably superior to that of the women in any other Oriental country. "They are subjected to no seclusion, and hold a fair station in society." Their manners are kind, polite, and chaste, and their purity is proverbial. A faithless wife, says a well-informed writer, "is, we are universally assured, a phenomenon unknown in Japan." —*Christian Spectator.*

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER is postponed till after the Duke of Wellington's funeral, when the time will be fixed by her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Alderman Challis, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, denied that there was any intention of applying the money which is generally expended upon this banquet to building almshouses.

THE LORD MAYOR, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Mr. Ald. Carter and Mr. Croll), were entertained on Friday at a grand banquet at the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmunds, that town being his lordship's birthplace.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.—More than one preliminary meeting has been held during the week to consider the propriety of moving, with a view to induce Parliament to abolish the tests in Universities in Scotland. Meetings of gentlemen interested in the question were held on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday; and a requisition to be addressed to the Lord Provost, requesting him to call a public meeting for Friday next, had received yesternight upwards of 200 signatures of citizens connected with the various political and ecclesiastical parties.—*Scottish Press of Saturday.*

GLEANINGS.

The Earl of Ellesmere has a mule at Worsley nearly 100 years old. Mr. Brotherton, M.P., knew it fifty years ago, and it was then "the old mule."

We have been assured, by a respectable London draper, on whom we can implicitly rely, that the emigration movement, with other causes, has raised the salaries of good assistants 25 per cent.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The Rev. Dr. Wainwright (Episcopalian) has been provisionally elected, by ballot, "Bishop of New York." This event is chronicled in the American and English papers as a mere matter of course. We have not a word about "aggression." We leave the reader to ask himself why.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A western editor, announcing the death of a lady of his acquaintance, thus touchingly adds,—"In her decease, the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolation in one hand and a cup of rhubarb in the other."

A "Professor" in New York offers to name children for a small remuneration. He is, he says, well acquainted with the classics, has a thorough appreciation of poetry and music, and hence will guarantee to give none other than smooth and harmonious appellations to the children of parents who may favour him with their patronage.

No wonder polygamy is practised amongst the Mormons, for Captain Stanbury tells us that it is the doctrine of the Mormon church, that no woman can attain to celestial glory without the husband, nor can he arrive at full perfection in the next world without at least one wife; and the greater the number he is able to take with him the higher will be his seat in the celestial paradise.

Denmark is now a favourite resort of lovers who stand to each other in the relation of brother and sister-in-law, the latter being the sister of a deceased wife of the former. Such parties, however, should know, that ere they can be married in Denmark they must produce certificates of having been vaccinated! Some couples, landing unprovided, have been obliged to put themselves into the hands of the vaccinators, and bleed for each other's sake.

A gentleman being asked by a lady for a cypher, with which to correspond with a friend, gave her the following verse:—

You o a o as I 0 thee;
But 0 no 0, but only for me;
Oh let, then, your 0 this 0 go,
And give 0 0, I 0 thee so!

Which may be read thus:—

You sigh for a cypher, as I sigh for thee;
But sigh for no cypher, but only for me;
Oh let, then, your sigh for this cypher go,
And give sigh for sigh for I sigh for thee so.

In a communication to the New York *Musical World*, Mr. P. T. Barnum makes a literary announcement, the "issue" of which we shall await with some curiosity:—"If I am ever fortunate enough to secure the necessary 'leisure,' I shall publish a book, already in hand, furnishing the full details of the whole Jenny Lind engagement, including the receipts, disbursements, net profits, and many other curious and interesting facts connected with that subject."

"A few evenings since," says the *Boston Journal*, "a young sailor passing up Washington-street in a somewhat inattentive manner, came very near running down a lady who was sailing along just below the Old South Church. Hastily stepping to one side in order to pass, he encountered the lady, who made a precisely similar movement at the same time. Another mutual dodge brought them again at a stand still, face to face; at which Jack planted himself firmly on the curb-stone, saying, 'Look here, madam; I'm anchored. Now see if you can pass; for shiver my timbers if I weigh anchor again until I have a clear sea!'"

FATHER MORRIS.—Although the old man never seemed to be sensible of anything tending to the ludicrous in his own mode of expressing himself, yet he had considerable relish for humour, and some shrewdness of repartee. One time, as he was walking through a neighbouring parish, famous for its profanity, he was stopped by a whole flock of the youthful reprobates of the place. "Father Morris! father Morris! the devil's dead!" "Is he," said the old man, benignly laying his hand on the head of the nearest urchin, "You poor fatherless children!"—*The "Mayflower," by Mrs. Stowe.*

A WHALE WITH THE TOOTHACHE.—Among the ailments to which sperm whales are subject is the jumping toothache. It operates upon their nervous system as it does upon that of mankind, rendering them crabbed and fractious. Sometimes the cavities of the teeth contain a number of worms an eighth of an inch in length. The teeth may be sound, but the marrow or nerve of the teeth, an inch in diameter at the lower extremity, is in many of them entirely consumed by the insects that seem to have bred there.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPPERS at New Haven (U.S.) report speeches made by Henry Clay. "Professor Barnes" informs the editor of the *Journal and Courier*, published there, that a mahogany table went through the motions of a ship lost at sea, to demonstrate the manner of the death of a person inquired after! "The creaking of a rudder could be distinguished very plainly at one end of the table, and a noise like the rattling of ropes was also heard. At last the table was thrown sideways, resting upon one leaf, and the spirits seized the medium bodily, and threw her across the legs, where she represented a drowning person, and screamed out for help. The medium then said a few words to the audience in regard to the condition of the person inquired after, and the manner of his death, after which the table knocked out the number of persons on board, &c."

A BANK AT A DEAD-LOCK.—The Commercial Bank of Albans, on opening for business this morning, were unable to open their strong room, containing all their cash, books, notes due, &c. The door of the room resisted all attempts to open it, and the day passed off without their being able to get at anything. The agent or patentee of the lock of the door was telegraphed to come up from New York, and try and set matters right.—*New York Paper.*

FEMALE PREDOMINANCE IN ETHIOPIA.—Dr. Lepsius, in his recent work on the discoveries in Egypt, Ethiopia, &c., states that in chronicles of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia, the last dynasty is known by the names of its queens, not kings, and the genealogies of the Begu (descendants of the Ethiopians of More) were carried on through females, and not males. He found a modern Candace, with the title of Nasr (Victoria), reigning at Soubra, on the blue river, and was informed that among the southern tribes, the court and upper ministers are all women. This female predominance is not confined to the courts, for among the common people it is no disgrace for a man to be beaten by his wife, but the reverse. These facts rather interfere with the pleasing theory, that the relative position of woman is a test of civilization.

SELLING RUM IN NEW YORK TO CHILDREN.—We are informed that six rum shops exist in the Eleventh Ward, pretty near to each other, and that the infamous source of gain in each is the enticing in and selling rum in small quantities to children of either sex and of tender years. There is no license nor any cessation. Sunday and Monday the villainous and beastly trade goes on; and in a short time we come to denounce in the matured and murderous "rowdy," the once innocent and happy boy, until he was morally and physically poisoned by the distilled drug vended in these dens.—*New York Herald.*

AN ORATORIO A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The benevolent rector of Langton, in Leicestershire (the Rev. W. Hanbury), anxious to promote the interests of several charities in his neighbourhood, and being an enthusiastic admirer of sacred music—a taste for which was then almost unknown in that district—determined on the performance of Sacred Oratorio; and, accordingly, on the 26th of September, 1759, Handel's *Dettingen Te Deum* was announced to come off, under the direction of Dr. Hayes, of Oxford, with a corps of singers and instrumentalists of the highest order.

The effect which this announcement produced on the public mind shall be stated in Mr. Hanbury's own words:—"Various were the conjectures of the common people, and many curious reports of various kinds prevailed among them. Some said I was to set up the Pretender; others, that the Duke of Cumberland was to be there; and this was so generally believed by one party, that we had an instance of a real squire coming on purpose (as he said) to see Duke William. One party affirmed it was a scheme to raise the Militia; another, that the day of Judgment was to be acted, and that there was to be Heaven and Hell. The organ-pipes were really taken for fire-arms, and reports prevailed that there were great guns and little guns to the amount of several hundreds. Instead of the Voluntary, the Overture in the Occasional Oratorio was struck off by all the instruments the moment we entered the church; and, as few there had ever heard anything of that kind by such a band, most of them were struck into seemingly statues.

Some of the common people indeed were frightened, and hurried out of the church with all speed: for, hearing the kettle drums, which they took to be thunder, and the trumpets sounding in the midst of such an heavenly noise of instruments, they thought of what had been reported—that the day of Judgment was really come indeed."

POETRY.

LOVE AND SORROW.

The heart of man is barren
As the desert sand that lies,
All flowerless and verdureless,
Beneath the Eastern skies,
Till sorrow's gentle rain-drops
On its fruitless being fall,
Or love its flower-sprout mantle
Throws smiling over all.

Then like a stream-fed meadow land,
This human heart will be,
Right thickly fretted over
With flowers of sympathy,
With flowers for ever blooming;
With fragrance ever sweet;
Twill scatter lovely petals
Before the mourner's feet.

By sorrow's influence tempered,
'Twill for the suffering feel;
By love inspired and gladdened,
It sorrow's sting will steal;
It sorrow's sting will steal; but, oh!
It sorrow's power will bless;
For love would have no place to dwell
If sorrow moved us less.

Thus side by side, throughout our life,
Do Love and Sorrow move;
And flowerless and verdureless,
The heart they will not prove!

JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD.

PRESERVATION.—At the farewell meeting of the Christian emigrants, per ship "Lord Delaval" (about to sail for Australia) held on Friday evening last, at which A. Pellatt, M.P., presided, Mr. Mannian, the secretary, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, value 12 guineas, by Mr. Blanchard, in the name of the passengers, as a testimony of their appreciation of his exertions in the cause of Christian emigration generally, and in connexion with the above-named ship in particular.

PARRICIDE AT SHEFFIELD.—A young man, Richard Brice, about twenty-one years of age, has killed his own father, aged fifty-four, in a drunken brawl. They resided in a dingy court in Sheffield, and the father gained a livelihood by selling firewood. The son is in custody.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES.—It will have been observed from an advertisement which has appeared in our paper on various occasions within the last eight days, that Mr. Henry Allsopp, of the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, has received a second letter from the celebrated Justus Liebig, in reply to attacks made on previous advertisements of Mr. Allsopp. In this second letter the greatest chemist of the present day repeats, in the most explicit terms, all he had previously said in favour of Mr. Allsopp's pale ales.—*Morning Advertiser.*

METROPOLITAN FREE LIBRARIES.—A Public Library for Marylebone has been proposed. A subscription list has been commenced, with a "most munificent donation" from Mr. Peto, the eminent contractor. The committee consists of the representatives of the borough, Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Dr. Hume Spry, the rector, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Messrs. Apsley Pellatt, Francis Graham Moon, John Laurie, Aaron Ashur Goldsmith, Peter Graham, David Davies, J. G. Grace, George Withers, and Benjamin Oliviera. A meeting to form a committee was held on Monday, at the house of Mr. Oliviera, M.P., when resolutions were adopted for establishing a Free Library for Marylebone on the self-supporting principle, and for immediately collecting subscriptions. Mr. Oliviera acts as honorary secretary and chairman. A public meeting will shortly be held on the subject. Mr. Oliviera said that considerable sums had been already promised. Mr. Anderton had told him a few days ago that he intended to bring the subject before the corporation of London. The Government had at last determined to have a national gallery worthy of this great nation, and it appeared to him that the present building in Trafalgar-square could not be devoted to better purposes than a free library for that part of the metropolis. It was his intention to present the library with 500 volumes. (Cheers.) Mr. M'Gregor, M.P., said that they had a library of 20,000 volumes at Glasgow, the gift of one individual.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—Mr. George Phillips, of Haverfordwest, proposes, in the *Daily News*, that as the authoress derives no profit from the sale of the work in England, except, he believes, in one instance, every English reader of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" should be requested to contribute the sum of one penny, one-half to be presented to Harriet Beecher Stowe, as a tribute of gratitude to the authoress, and the remaining half to be applied for the Abolition of Slavery on the American continent. He had no doubt that Samuel Gurney, Joseph Sturge, and Sir E. Buxton, and other distinguished philanthropists, would cheerfully form a central committee in London.

BIRTH.

October 23, at Woodbridge-road, Ipswich, the wife of Mr. R. C. RAES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

October 14, at the Independent Chapel, Great Wigston, by the Rev. T. May, Mr. JOSEPH HASSALL to LOUISA, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. WILSON, farmer and grasier, of that place.

October 19, at Eccleston-square Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Kirkus, of Liverpool, the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., of Craven Chapel, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr. W. REED, of Conduit-street.

October 20, at the Clapham Congregational Church, by the Rev. James Hill, EDWARD ELLIS, the youngest son of Captain Henry Ellis, R.N., of Springfield, to REBECCA GLODE, the eldest daughter of J. G. STAPLETON, Esq., of Clapham-rise, Surrey.

October 20, at St. Mary's Church, Carlisle, by the Rev. Wm. Rees, Mr. STEEL, editor of the *Carlisle Journal*, to AGNES JANE, eldest daughter of the late C. BRUNSKILL, Esq., of Putney, Surrey.

October 21, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, of Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, to SUSANNAH, third daughter of the late Mr. W. TOMLIN, of Leloester.

October 21, at the Independent Chapel, Great Wigton, by the Rev. J. DAVIS, of Arnside, Mr. ROBERT BALE, Counter-thorpe, to JANE, fourth daughter of Mr. B. STRONACH, Overseal.

October 21, at St. Sepulchre's, by the vicar, Mr. ROBERT WHALL COOKE, of Paternoster-row, and Rev. LION-SQUARE, to JANE, eldest daughter of M. C. WALKER, Esq., 4, Castle-terrace, Brixton, Surrey.

October 26, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Athertonstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Robert Massie, Mr. FREDERICK E. WILLIS, of Warton Mill, to Miss ANN EDWARDE, of Warton, Leicestershire.

DEATHS.

September 18, at Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies (whether they had recently proceeded in mercantile employment), of malignant fever, HENRY STEVENS, aged 19 years, and in a few hours after, GEORGE, his brother, aged 18, only sons of Mrs. STEVENS, 15, Dorchester-place, New North-road, Hoxton.

October 15, at River-terrace, London, aged two years and one month, ARTHUR COLLINS, youngest son of the Rev. J. WHIN.

October 15, at his residence, 18, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, Mr. J. ZACHARIAH, in the 87th year of his age.

October 17, at his residence, 9, Kensington-park Villas, Ed. COOPER, Esq., Professor of Manufacturing Art and Mechanics at King's College, in his 63rd year.

October 17, at Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington, Mrs. SARAH NAISH, in the 83rd year of her age. A valued parent, a firm friend, and a sincere Christian.

October 18, at Hull, at the residence of her grandson, the Rev. Andrew Jukes, Caroline, relic of the late JOHN EWART, Esq., M.D., aged 81.

October 19, BENJAMIN TUCKER, Esq., of Clay-hill, Enfield, in the 80th year of his age.

October 19, MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. WARNEE, of Leicester Abbey, in her 18th year.

October 20, at the residence of her father, Victoria-park, Manchester, aged 21, ELLEN, fourth daughter of JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P. for Stockport.

October 20, at Hampton, in his 45th year, AUGUSTUS CHARRINGTON, Esq., elder son of the late Nicholas Charrington, Esq., of Mile-end.

October 22, after a short illness, aged 21, SARAH MARCHANT BONSOR, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Bonsor, 134, Finch-lane-street.

October 22, at his residence in Cirencester, in great peace, the Rev. CHARLES DARKIN, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in Woodstock, Oxon.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

In English Securities, during the past week, there has been somewhat more of animation, but dulness again prevails. Speculation has not so much contributed to this as money-dealing. Bank Stock has given way two to three per cent., but merely from a temporary supply, such as arises from change of investment or executorship accounts. Exchequer Bills have been higher, parties who consider Stock uncertain just now, and prefer

to see what Parliament will do, and how our Money Market will be affected by the numerous companies asking for capital, naturally resorting to the Unfunded Debt. Money is still plentiful.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>
Cons. for Act.	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>	100 <i>1</i>
3 per Ct. Bed.	99 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>	99 <i>1</i>
New 8 <i>1</i> per Ct.						
Annuities...	103 <i>1</i>	103 <i>1</i>	103 <i>1</i>	103 <i>1</i>	103 <i>1</i>	103 <i>1</i>
India Stock ..			276 5 <i>1</i>	276 5 <i>1</i>	276 5 <i>1</i>	276 5 <i>1</i>
Bank Stock ..	290 <i>1</i> 2 <i>1</i>	290 <i>1</i> 2 <i>1</i>	291 <i>1</i> 3 <i>1</i>	291 <i>1</i> 3 <i>1</i>	293 2 <i>1</i>	294
Exchequer Bills...	78 pm.	75 pm.	— pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.
India Bonds ..	85 pm.	88 pm.	— pm.	88 pm.	85 pm.	86 pm.
Long Annuity..	6 <i>1</i>	6 7-16	6 7-16	—	6 <i>1</i>	6 <i>1</i>

About £386,000 in specie and bullion has arrived. The exports have also been heavy, large sums in silver and gold having been despatched to the Eastern markets, and the week has been distinguished by a revival of the demand for coin for Australia. The whole amounts to about £450,000.

The chief point of attention in the Foreign market has been the Turkish loan. Owing to the non-arrival of a copy of the firm, authorizing the loan to be negotiated, and to the refusal of the Porte to sanction it now that it has been effected, the value of the Scrip has undergone repeated and heavy fluctuations. Intelligence from Constantinople to the 14th inst., announces not only that the loan had been decidedly repudiated, but that specie remittances would go forward by the French and English steamers of the 15th and 19th inst. to re-imburse the first instalment. A letter from Prince Callimachi, the Turkish ambassador at Paris, to the Parisian agent, furnishes conclusive testimony of the direct liability of the Turkish Government, and renders the attempted evasion one of the most lamentable instances of public dishonour that could have been witnessed in any country. The agent of the Bank of Constantinople has postponed the next instalment, which falls due on the 1st of November, and which would amount to £500,000. The price of the loan is 3*1* to $\frac{1}{2}$. Buenos Ayres and Brazilian stock have improved. Mexican stock has been firmer, though still not very active. The Swedish Scrip has been at a discount. Spanish Bonds have tended upwards, and the certificates have been in favour, because the committee has resolved to memorialize the Government at Madrid, in order to obtain some adjustment of the Coupon claims. Dutch and Northern stocks have been steady, though they were a little weaker on Friday.

Railway Shares have been, and continue to be, well maintained; but in general there is not a very active range of business transacting. Midland are buoyant; Caledonian, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ better; and Leeds Northern lower. Mining Shares have considerably improved, and Austrian Chartered Bank Shares have also materially advanced. French, Belgian, and East Indian descriptions were well supported, purchases continuing to be freely effected.

The New York stock-market has partially recovered from the reaction mentioned by the last arrival, and money, although in full request, was sufficiently abundant for all the purposes of regular business. The Bank of the Union at Washington had suspended. It was apparently a small speculative concern, but its outstanding notes are reported to amount to £30,000. Mr. S. Woodward, a dealer in stocks at New York, had also failed for about £10,000. The *Times* correspondent seems to anticipate another monetary crisis before long, arising from the enormous extension of paper money, the immense multiplication of banking institutions, the prodigious number of loans effected by railroads, canals, builders, real estate holders, and speculators of all grades, the influx of gold from California, even the impetus given to trade by the Australian movement, and, in a word, the unwarrentable expansion of our enterprises of all kinds throughout the world.

The accounts of the general trade of the country during the past week show for the most part a tendency to increased activity, notwithstanding the advanced prices lately reached by many of the most important articles of raw material.

Since the commencement of the present month the exporters of goods for the Australian markets have been very active. To meet the wants of the immense number of emigrants that have sailed, and of those who still continue to leave, provisions, liquors, manufactured goods, and British metals have been sent out in remarkable quantities. The rise in freights has consequently been equal to 25 or 30 per cent. within the last six weeks, and they are now fully as high as at any period during the summer months. Indeed, considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting ships. The clearances for Australia from the port of London in the past week were ten vessels of an aggregate burden of 5,922 tons. Of these five were to Victoria, amounting to 3,300 tons; three to Sydney, amounting to 1,668 tons; one to Adelaide of 764 tons; and one to Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, of 190 tons.

The *Globe* has published a tabular statement derived from authentic sources, of the quantities of

gold raised in California and Australia; the quantities imported from these regions into this country up to April and September in the present year, together with the quantities of gold which have been coined at the Mint and withdrawn from the Bank up to the third quarter of 1852. It appears by this table that the total amount of gold raised in California up to September last was £43,000,000, that the total amount raised in Australia up to April last was £4,800,000, making an aggregate total of £47,800,000; that the total imports into this country of which returns have been obtained were, from California, £3,505,395, and from Australia £3,748,000, making an aggregate total of £7,253,395; and that the gold coin withdrawn from the Bank during the first nine months of the present year amounted to £6,143,000, or to within £1,070,395 of the total aggregate importations from California and Australia.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 <i>1</i>	Brazil	101
Do. Account	100 <i>1</i>	Ecuador	4 <i>1</i>
8 <i>1</i> per Cent. Reduced	99 <i>1</i>	Dutch 4 <i>1</i> per cent	96 <i>1</i>
3 <i>1</i> New	103 <i>1</i>	French 3 <i>1</i> per cent	75 50
Long Annuities....	6 7-16	Granada	21 <i>1</i>
Bank Stock.....	223 <i>1</i>	Mexican 3 <i>1</i> pr. ct. new	25 5
India Stock	276	Portuguese	39 <i>1</i>
Exchequer Bills—		Russian 4 <i>1</i>	104 <i>1</i>
June	78 pm.	Spanish 3 <i>1</i> per cent	51 <i>1</i>
India Bonds.....	88 pm.	Ditto 3 <i>1</i> per cent	25 <i>1</i>
		Ditto Passive	

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, October 22.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, puruant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 16th of October, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Notes issued.....	35,052,305	Government Debt.. 11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 21,033,151
		Silver Bullion 19,154

£35,052,305 £35,052,305

	£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities ..	13,950,375
Rest 3,096,196	Dead Weight Annuity ..	11,187,061
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 4,898,568	Other Securities ..	11,393,445
Other Deposits .. 11,107,431	Gold and Silver Coin	618,153
Seven-day and other Bills .. 1,492,839		

£37,148,034 £37,148,034

Dated the 21st day of October, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY.

CROOK, THOMAS, Preston, Lancashire, manufacturer, November 1 and 25 : solicitors, Messrs. Withington and Co., and Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

MEDLEY, THOMAS, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, and Bristol, horse-hair manufacturer, November 2, December 2: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, London.

OLIVER, JAMES, Liverpool, linen draper, November 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

YOUNG, THOMAS, Hartlepool, Durham, grocer, November 1, December 1: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry, City; and Mr. Wheldon, North Shields.

SOURCE SEQUESTRATIONS.

MATHIE, JAMES, Kilmarnock, bookseller, October 28 and November 18.

BAE, JOHN, Edinburgh, woollen draper, October 28 and November 23.

WARDLAW, JOHN, Tilloo-cultry, manufacturer, October 28 and November 18.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, hot presser, October 27 and November 18.

DIVIDENDS.

George Gull and Francis Deacon Wilson, Old Broad-street, City, Russia brokers, first div. of 1*s*. 8*d*., and 1*s*. 2*d*. on the separate estate of G. Gull; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, October 28, and three subsequent Thursdays—Henry James Cook, Hedge-row, High-street, Islington, linen draper, final div. of 1*s*. 8*d*.; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, October 28, and three subsequent Thursdays—Thomas Heard, Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer, first div. of 6*d*; at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street, October 28, and three subsequent Thursdays—Robert Seymour, Sunderland, linen draper, third and final div. of 4*d*; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Thomas Pearce and William Thackray, Sunderland, timber merchants, first div. of 2*s*. 8*d*; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October 30, and any subsequent Saturday—William Thackray, Sunderland, timber merchant, first and final div. of 2*s*. 8*d*; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October 30, and any subsequent Saturday—William Davison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit merchant, first div. of 1*s*. 9*d*; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Edward Matthew Hadaway, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first div. of 3*s*. 6*d*; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 30, and any subsequent Saturday.

Tuesday, October 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CHANCELLOR, WILLIAM, Bath, innkeeper.

BANKRUPT.

ASHTON, CHARLES JOHN, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, November 5, December 3: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

OLDFIELD, JESSE, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, City, licensed victualler, November 3, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Voss, Saxe-lane.

CLARKE, CHARLES, Fulham, nurseryman, November 4, December 9: solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.

GREENFIELD, CHRISTOPHER, Brighton, chemist, November 4, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Saxe-lane.

NICKLIN, JOHN BANKS, Wolverhampton, ironmonger, November 10 and December 1: solicitor, Mr. Hodges, Birmingham.

KING, JOHN, Baysford, Gloucestershire, mealman, November 9 and December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Winterbotham, Stroud; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, Filey, Yorkshire, hotel keeper, November 5 and December 3: solicitors, Messrs. Carries and Gudworth, Leeds.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM HENRY, Sheffield, painter, November 6 and December 11: solicitor, Mr. Fernell, Sheffield.

PERRIN, WILLIAM JAMES, Liverpool, merchant, November 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

M'DONALD, JOHN, Grahamston, near Falkirk, cow feeder, November 1 and 22.

STEWART, JAMES and CHARLES, Dundee, merchants, November 1 and 23.

DIVIDENDS.

Frederick Sutton, Kingston-upon-Hull, furnishing ironmonger, first div. of 5*s*, October 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Samuel Williamson Isherwood, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper, second and final div. of 4*d*, October 26, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—Whitfield Burnett, Robert Moon Watson, Luke Wanless, Thomas Harrison, and Daniel Stokoe, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, of the Chartershaugh Coal Company, second and final div. of 7*s*. 2*d*. (in addition to 2*s*. previously declared), October 30, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, October 25th.

There was a very moderate show of Wheat samples this morning from our neighbouring counties, and its condition being somewhat affected by the weather, it went off slowly at last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat and Flour was held firmly at previous rates, and met with a fair retail sale. Barley sold readily at very full prices. Beans and Peas quite as dear. The supply of Oats was moderate, and the demand for good Corn was tolerably active at the prices of Monday last. Linseed Cakes firm.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, October 25.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was tolerably extensive as to number, but very deficient in quality. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up this morning were considerably less than on Monday last, whilst their general condition was again inferior. Notwithstanding that the weather was unfavourable for slaughtering, and that Newgate and Leadenhall were very extensively supplied with each kind of meat, the prime Scots sold steadily at full prices; viz., 3*s*. 10*d*. per 8*lb*s. All other breeds moved off slowly

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The West India market has not been active, but prices have been fully supported, and Barbadoes in public sale sold at a shade advance, 36s. to 40s.; 8,000 bags Mauritius offered in public sale, and about two-thirds sold at full prices to 6d. advance; on the good and fine qualities, prices ranged from 25s. to 39s. 5,000 bags of Bengal of last year's importation were offered, of which about one-third found buyers at previous rates, 27s. to 35s. 6d. 1,300 bags of Madras, also an old importation, were chiefly bought in at 28s. to 28s. 6d., a part sold at 34s. to 37s. The refined market is firm. Grocery lumps, fair to fine qualities, 45s. to 47s. 6d.

COPPER.—Prices have been supported, but there was a want of animation in the market. 400 casks plantation Ceylon, offered in public sale, about two-thirds sold at 5s. a. to 6s. 900 bags native, imported in 1851, bought in at 46s. 6d. 1,300 bags Bahia offered, and chiefly sold at 37s. to 44s. 200 bales and 200 half-bales Mocha were all bought in. 50 casks Tellicherry sold at 51s. 6d. to 67s., and 48 bales Malabar at 48s.

COCOA.—120 bags of St. Domingo offered and bought in 24s. to 25s.

TEA.—The trade has been occupied with the samples of the public sales for to-morrow (Wednesday), and no business of importance is reported.

SALT-PETRE.—650 bags sold in public sale. Refraction, 4s. 29s.; refraction, 8s. to 11s. 25s. to 26s.; which were full prices.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

RICE.—2,500 Bengal sold freely in public sale at 3d. advance, 11s. 6d. to 12s., chiefly at the former price.

TALLOW. remains quoted the same as yesterday.

INDIGO.—A fair amount of business continues to be done by private contract, at the late public sale prices.

COCHINCHINA.—The large sale of 500 bags went off freely at full prices, and chiefly sold. Honduras silver, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT.
4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH
ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints. Delivered free.
Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or
stores.

PORt and SHERRY, from 30s. per dozen; CHAMPAGNE,
43s. per dozen.

Address, WOOD and WATSON, 16, Clement's-lane, City.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S
GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally dis-
covered in the year 1805, and is the only genuine Towns-
end's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most inveterate
Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself medicine of unexampled
virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest
roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and seeds of plants that grow on
American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combina-
tion a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other
Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through tha-
upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so
prepared, that it partakes very much of the gastric juice of the
stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL
CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions,
and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, im-
pure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver,
Kidneys, and Skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine.
It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invig-
orates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the diges-
tive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the func-
tions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and
builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting spe-
cifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs
and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp,
biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant
Humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause
Blotches, Pimples, gross Eruptions of all kinds on the face,
neck, and breast; removes sourness of the stomach, heartburn,
and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and
kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, in-
fections, and diseases. It is a

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE,

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the
past ten years. In spinal and nervous complaints, pain in the
loins, headaches, mental depression, costiveness, and general de-
bility, painful, suppressed, or excessive menses, which produce
the most distressing and weakening condition of the system,
this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend,"
and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this
Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of
persons. In cases of

SCROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF
THE SYSTEM,

it has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been
cured, where the entire surface of the body was covered with
scabs or scabs, sores under the arms, gatherings in the ears, in-
flamed and suppurating eyelids, swelled glands, or with long-
standing ulcers, fever sores, fistula, and decay of the bones.
There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calcu-
lated to remove every disease arising from an impure state of the
blood as the "Old Doctor" Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than
from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and
irritable stomach, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and
general debility, diarrhoea, jowling, eruptions of the skin, &c.,
are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured
by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of rheumatism and gout.
Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since
we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the
stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid
virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all ten-
dencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most bene-
ficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the blood of morbid matter,
the stomach of bile, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation,
opens the pores of the skin, and promotes the insensible perspi-
ration, whereby all the worn-out, impure particles, and poison-
ous humours of the blood are eliminated from the body.

In the winter, it gives tone and vitality to the whole system,
restoring warmth to cold feet and cold hands; causing the
blood to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts
most blandly on the nervous system, to allay irritation, cramps,
spasms, &c.

GREAT AMERICAN WAREHOUSE,
373, STRAND, LONDON.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Imperial Quarts, 7s. 6d.
Mammoths, holding two Quarts, 11s. Six Mammoths sent free
to any part of the kingdom for 6s. By this reduction in Small
Quarts and Mammoths, there is an immense gain to the pur-
chaser.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SAVE 50 PER CENT. by PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES DIRECT from the MANUFAC-
TUREE, at the WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

Warranted Gold Watches, extra Jewelled, with all the recent improvements . . . £3 15 0 each.
The same movements, in Silver Cases 2 0 0 "
Handsome Morocco Cases for same 0 2 0 "

Every other description of Watch in the same proportion. Sent free to any part of the Kingdom upon receipt of 1s. extra.

Duplex and other Watches practically repaired and put in order at trade prices,

AT
(DANIEL ELLIOTT HEDGER'S
WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTORY,

27, CITY-ROAD (Near FINSBURY-SQUARE), LONDON.

Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied, in any quantities,
on very favourable terms.

SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS
BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE & GUARANTEE
COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

(Incorporated under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110.)

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.
JOHN HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., Dartmouth House, Westminster | JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., Stockport.

TRUSTEES.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq., 11, Queen-square. | Ambrose Moore, Esq., Endleigh-street, Tavistock-square.
James Nisbet, Esq., Berners-street, Oxford-street.

CHAIRMAN.—The Hon. Francis Villiers, Berkeley-square. | DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—James Wyld, Esq., Charing-cross.

"The Times" Company affords guarantee to persons requiring the same at the lowest possible rate, and divides four-fifths of the profits. Thus, by applying the justly popular principle of mutuality to public guarantee, the premiums, instead of being a tax upon honesty, become a means of saving an investment.

RATES.—From 7s. 6d. upwards. No charge for stamps, or extra charges. An allowance made in the Guarantee Premium where a Life Assurance and Guarantee are combined.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

TIMES FIRE AND PROPERTY ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Every description of Fire Assurance.

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The Assurance of Property, by which all uncertain, terminable, and contingent interest in property will acquire a value equal to freehold; an arrangement which will have the effect of facilitating sales and mortgages.

The Assurance of Titles. By this means a defect of Title, that might otherwise prevent a sale or mortgage, will be insured against, and the title rendered marketable.

Agents wanted.

H. B. SHERIDAN.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

CHIEF OFFICES :—34, MOORGATE-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

SIR JAMES DUKE, Bart., Alderman, M.P. for the City of London.

The Right Honourable MILNER GIBSON, M.P. for Manchester.

JOHN HINDE PALMER, Esq. | THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.

WM. ANTHONY PURNELL, Esq. | JOHN POOLE, Esq.

THEpeculiar and distinctive features of this Society consist—

I.—In allowing no member, when unable to continue his payments, to lose the benefit of the sums which he has paid. For example:—Suppose a person, aged thirty, assured his life for £500, and at the end of seven years he found he was unable to keep up any further payments, in other Offices he would lose all he had paid in, but in this Society he would be entitled to claim a FREE POLICY for £500 without any further payment or charge whatever. This just and equitable principle must recommend itself to every one about to Assure.

II.—Suppose also that this person, after having paid three years' premiums, was, through temporary losses or unforeseen circumstances, unable to meet his payment; and, entertaining a hope that the following year he might be placed in a better position, and also not being desirous of discontinuing the Assurance for £500, he would be allowed at any time to charge his Policy with the amount of the premium at 5 per cent. interest, either to be deducted from the £500 at his death, or the Policy may be freed at any time by his paying the amount due.

III.—By making every Policy absolutely Indisputable under any circumstances, thereby rendering them negotiable instruments as security, and entailing no trouble or inconvenience to the survivors.

IV.—By making the Policies payable to the Holder, by which means a Policy may, by simple endorsement, and without the usual trouble and expense of assignment, be negotiated with the same facility as Bills of Exchange.

Thus it will be observed, that by the peculiar privileges and facilities allowed to the Policy Holders of this Society the Policies become marketable like any other description of property.

It embodies all the improvements of other Offices. The Funds of the Society are employed in granting Loans to Members upon approved Security. The Guarantee Fund amounts to nearly FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. The Directors and Auditors are chosen by the Members. The justice and liberality of the principles of this Society, and their suitability to the wants of the Public, have obtained for it the approbation and recommendation of the leading and influential Public Journals.

From the Report of the Directors, submitted to the Proprietors and Members at the Annual General Meeting, held at the London Tavern, on the 2nd of September, 1852, it appeared that no less than 936 Policies had been issued during the past year, assuring the sum of £130,800, and producing Annual Premiums to the amount of £4,512 5s. 6d.; thereby showing the amount of confidence reposed by the Public in its constitution and management.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Manager.

E.D. CLENCH, Secretary.

ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

**NEW and CHEERFUL REGISTER
STOVE.**—In the construction of the BURTON REGIS-
TER STOVE, it was the first care of the inventor, WILLIAM
S. BURTON, to avail himself of the most valued of modern
improvements in the art of heating, and, secondly, so to modify
and alter the receptacle for the coals as at once to obtain the
simplest and most perfect combustion. After a long series of
experiments, he has, by the substitution of a graceful form of
shell for the present clumsy and ill-adapted bars, succeeded in
producing a Stove which, for soft and brilliant light, as well as
purity and quantity of heat, is far beyond his most sanguine
expectations, while for cleanliness and cheerfulness it is utterly
unapproachable. Price, from 56s. to £15. To be seen in use
daily in his show-rooms, where also are to be seen

and two sets of bars, £2 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ormolu
ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; bronzed
fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to 23s.; steel fenders,
from 22 10s. to £2; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from
£2 15s. to £7 7s.; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s.
Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth-
plates; and kitchen ranges, which he is enabled to sell at these
very reduced charges—

First.—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and
Secondly.—From those purchases being made exclusively for
cash.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS
(all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to
the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
(including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated, and Japanned Ware,
Iron and Brass Bedsteads), so arranged and classified that pur-
chasers may easily and at once make their selections.
Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The
money returned for every article not approved of.

39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street); Nos. 1 and 2,
Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place. Established A.D.
1820.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

Distinguished by the Patronage of Her MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and the unanimous awards of both COUNCIL and PRIZE "MEDALS" at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

THE limited consumption of Chocolate in England has arisen chiefly from the difficulty of procuring Chocolate of the best quality, and from the want of knowledge to prepare it properly for the table. French manufacturers are prohibited by Government from using deleterious ingredients, hence their superiority and the universal consumption of Chocolate in that country.

By the Jurors' report (class 29) it is shown that the best producing Cacao countries export the choice of their produce for the markets of France, the high differential duties obliging English manufacturers to be contented with the inferior products of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Lucia, &c. This, and the practice of adulteration in England, arising principally from competition and low prices, have, until recently, conferred upon France the monopoly of supplying the world with the different preparations of Chocolate.

In 1850 the Paris Chocolate Company was established for supplying the British public with genuine unadulterated Chocolate, manufactured in strict accordance with the French system, but at considerably lower prices, by saving the import duty of 6d. per lb., and other charges, thus placing their superior articles of food and beverage within the reach of all classes of consumers. In their competition with the manufacturers of all nations, the Company obtained an unrivalled distinction, and the Jurors' report pronounces their production "fully equal to those of France."

As an evidence that genuine Chocolate, when attainable and properly prepared, is highly appreciated by the English people it will be sufficient to refer to the fact, that during the Great Exhibition of 1851, the consumption of the Company's Exhibition Prize Chocolate in the Central Refreshment Court exceeded that of Tea or Coffee, and it is now almost universally recommended by the medical profession as more conducive to health than any other vegetable production which enters into the human dietary.

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES in 1lb. and 1lb. tablets, plain, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per lb.; with vanille, from 3s. to 6s. per lb. These are now very generally substituted for Tea and Coffee, both of which are so decidedly inferior in wholesome and nutritious qualities. A Chocolatiere, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 1lb. box of tablets, and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s. 9d.!

HONEY CHOCOLATES, a combination of the purest heather Honey with the mildest French Cacao, in pots, 1s. 3d. each, highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation, is universally acknowledged to be the best article of soluble Chocolate ever introduced in England, is an excellent substitute for Butter, and no nursery should be without it. To invalids an inestimable boon.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS, which this Company have had the honour of supplying to the most distinguished families in the Kingdom, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert.

FANCY CHOCOLATES, in Medallions, Railway Pastilles, Penny Sicks, Statuettes, Cigars, &c.

CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose, and in packets, at 1s. per lb., and upwards.

FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. each, prepared from the choicest fruits, and when mixed with cold water, form an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with Puddings, for flavouring Jellies, Creams, &c.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s. each. **FRENCH CONSERVES**, in fancy boxes, 6d. each.

Travellers by sea or land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate.

As several unprincipled houses are attempting to palm off their inferior goods by imitating the Company's packages, consumers are particularly requested to observe the name and address on each packet, and to purchase only of the Company's regularly appointed agents, lists of whom will be frequently published in all the principal London and Provincial papers, and Bradshaw's Railway Guides.

Agents wanted for vacant towns.

SHIPPING AGENTS.—Krause and Co., Ship Chandlers and Provision Merchants, 11, Savage Gardens.

N. W. INDIA AGENTS.—Peake, Allen, and Co., Umballa.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the following London Agents:—

Abbiss and Co., tea-dealers and grocers, 60, Gracechurch-street.	Hicks and Son, Wellbeck-street.
Armstrong, G., tea-dealers, 42, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.	Holland, W., tea, coffee, and spice dealer, 127, Oxford-street.
Budgen, Mr., grocer, 23, High-street, Kensington.	Lund, S., family tea warehouse, Newgate-street.
Clifford, E., French and Italian Warehouseman, Lower Grosvenor-street.	Payne and Son, foreign warehousemen, tea, coffee, and spice merchants, 328, Regent-street.
Eve, John O., tea-dealer, 435, West Strand.	Phillips, R. M., wine merchant, grocer, &c., 4, Grove-terrace, Brompton.
Foster, W., tea-dealer, 5 and 6, Philpot-lane.	Watson, A., French & Italian warehouseman, 13, N. Audley-st.
Grignon and Co., Italian warehousemen, 2 and 3, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.	Wortley and Hanbury, grocers, &c., York-place, New-road.

Retailed by the Principal Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists in the Kingdom.

CHOCOLATE MILLS, ISLEWORTH.

WHOLESALE DEPOT—35, PUDDING-LANE, CITY; **WEST END DEPOT**—291, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

Post Office orders and applications for Agencies to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDERS, Wholesale Depôt.

LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

63, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

For the Assurance of Lives, the Guarantee of Fidelity, the Granting of Annuities, Loans, &c.

ALL THE PROFITS ARE DIVISIBLE AMONG THE MEMBERS.

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G. STANLEY HINCLIFFE, Esq., Wardour-street, and Acton.	
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J. PARRINGTON, Esq., 16, King-street, City.	

ROBERT LUSH, Esq., Inner Temple.

COUNSEL. | CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, Esq., LL.D., Lincoln's-inn.

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S. L. LAUNDRY, Esq.

AGENCY SURVEYOR.

D.J. CUSTANCE, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. ROGERS, OLDING, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

This Office combines all the modern improvements in the practice of Mutual Life Assurance.

— Rates of premium for every contingency as moderate as possible, consistent with undoubted security, and much under those of many Proprietary Offices.

The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.

Guarantees policies for fidelity of trust, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

All Policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud; no charge to the assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a policy beyond the Premium.

The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk—a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Advances made on Life Policies effected in this Office, and no charge for registering assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Annuities granted, to commence at any period of life, either by payment of a specific amount, or periodical sums, free of any expense to the annuitant.

The General Board meets every Tuesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock; but Assurances can be effected DAILY from Ten to Four o'Clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the Provincial Agents.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Life, Fidelity Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's Offices, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

By order,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

STRONG ELECTRO SILVER SPOONS and **FORKS**, and every useful and elegant article for the Table and Sideboard. CHARLES WATSON, 57, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN, and 41 and 42, BARBICAN, manufactures Fourteen different pattern Spoons and Forks, and on receipt of EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS continues to send free a sample TEA SPOON of his ALBATA PLATE, or for FOURTEEN POSTAGE STAMPS, sends a Superior Electro-Silver Teaspoon, as a sample, with the various drawings, and his price current. C. WATSON particularly invites families purchasing to inspect his Choice and Unique Stock of Goods. Albata Tea Spoons, 5s. 6d. per dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 12s. 6d.; Table ditto, 16s. 6d.; Tea Pots, 24s. each; Cruet Frames, 21s.; Candlesticks, 15s. 6d. per pair. Old plated goods made perfectly equal to new by the electro process.

A GOLD WATCH, GOLD CHAIN, and GOLD KEY, for Seven Guineas.—This useful Present, for a Lady or Gentleman, is fitted in a morocco case lined with silk velvet. C. W. also renders an extremely good HORIZONTAL SILVER WATCH for 52s.—the above are warranted. His Stock of Watches are all perfect under his own superintendence, and comprise Lever, Horizontal, and DUPLEX ESCAPEMENTS, — in Gold, from 5 Guineas to 27 Guineas; in Silver, from 52s. to 12 Guineas.

A Gold Guard Chain 12 yards long, 25s.

A sterling Gold Wedding Ring and Guard, 21s. A splendid stock of Gold Chains, Gem Rings, &c., of the most unique patterns. On receipt of a draft or Post-office order, goods will be sent by return, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom.

Observe the Address.—CHARLES WATSON, 57, BISHOPS-GATE-STREET WITHIN, or 41 and 42, BARBICAN, LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

THE HOOPING COUGH, so frequently fatal, (as the weekly returns of the Registrar-General show), and always so distressing to the health and constitution, often the originating cause of consumption, and asthmatical complaints, developed in after life, is BELIEVED IN A FEW HOURS, AND COMPLETELY CURED in from fourteen to twenty-one days, by

GOLDEN AROMATIC UNGUENT

an external remedy, compounded of precious essential oils; and that without the use of internal medicine, so difficult to administer in this complaint, especially to children. It is equally efficacious in the treatment of the various disorders of which persons are most susceptible, who suffered with protracted HOOPING COUGH, OR FROM VIOLENT AND NEGLECTED COLDS, AS ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIVE COUGH, PERIODICAL COUGH, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, &c.

In the first stages of these complaints a speedy cure will surely follow on the administration of this remedy; and in more advanced and confirmed stages, relief is almost immediately experienced, even when every other means have failed. No family should be without the Golden Aromatic Unguent, but have it at hand, ready for use on the development of first symptoms. It cannot long remain uncalled for, as it is particularly serviceable in the cure of Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Blains, Swellings, Bites of Insects, and minor ailments.

The most explicit and carefully prepared directions for administration, &c., in every case, accompany each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Messrs. Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Mr. Prout, 223, Strand; and all other respectable chemists, &c., throughout the kingdom.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

In Ten Minutes after Use, and instant relief and a rapid CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A FEW FACTS relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, in the cure of asthma and consumption, coughs, colds, and influenza, difficult breathing, pains in the chest, shortness of breath, splitting of blood, hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

CURE OF 29 YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

Middleton, near Manchester. Sir—I am now 44 years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of 15 years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Looock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

Witness, M. LYNCH, Chemist, Market-street.

ANOTHER CURE OF A 39 YEARS' ASTHMA.

17, Church-lane, Hull. Sir—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome, and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Looock's Wafers have.

(Signed) WALTER ERRINGTON,

late Grenadier Guards.

Witness, Mr. J. C. REINHARDT, Chemist, Market-place, Hull.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. PEARSALL, Esq. Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction, having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Looock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of a day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.

S. PEARSALL.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

To SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full Directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The 2s. 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the 1s. 1d., and the 11s. boxes contain five of those at 2s.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

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THE Investment of Money with this Association secures equal advantages to the Savings of the Provident and the Capital of the Affluent, and affords to both the means of realizing the highest rate of Interest yielded by first-class securities, in which alone the Funds are employed.

The constant demand for advances upon securities of that peculiar class, which are offered almost exclusively to Life Assurance Companies, such as Reversions, Life Interests, &c., enables the Board of Management to employ Capital on more advantageous terms, and at higher rates of interest, than could otherwise, with equal safety, be obtained.

The present rate of interest is five per cent. per annum, and this rate will continue to be paid so long as the Assurance department finds the same safe and profitable employment for money.

Interest payable half-yearly, in January and July.

Money intended for Investment is received daily between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the Offices of the Association, where the necessary forms, and every requisite information may be obtained.

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THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.

FOR WHICH HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN GRANTED.

PLAIN, from 12s. to 25s. ORNAMENTED, from 31s. 6d. to 6 guineas.

Prospectuses, with Drawings and Report, forwarded free.

STANDS FOR STOVES, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. EACH.

CAUTION!—An Injunction having been granted by the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of "NASH v. CARMAN," restraining the Defendant from making or selling any colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's Stove or Fuel, the Public is respectfully informed, that the original "Joyce's Patent Stove without a Flue, and the Prepared Fuel," can only be obtained from SWAN NASH, or his authorized Agents. Every genuine Stove has the Name and Address of the Proprietor on a brass plate, "SWAN NASH, No. 253, Oxford-street."

JOYCE'S PATENT,

For Warming Halls, Passages, Greenhouses, Water Closets, Shops, Storerooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth.

PATENT PREPARED FUEL

For the Stoves, 2s. 6d. per bushel: only genuine with the Proprietor's Name and Seal on the Sack.

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ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months' wear it has invariably disappointed the purchasers. GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 252, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro process, produces articles both of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unrivalled for quality, elegance, and variety, including every requisite for the table or sideboard, and a magnificent display of EPERNES, CANDELABRA, and FLOWER VASES.

SILVER PLATE in great variety. SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. 2d. per oz.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing upwards of 1,000 estimates and sketches, sent post free.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH invites the public generally, but especially parties contemplating the purchase of a Time Keeper, to inspect his stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES; it consists of upwards of 500 WATCHES OF FIRST RATE CHARACTER, including a very fine and modern Duplex Minute Repeater, by Barwise, and a few other second-hand Watches, by esteemed makers. GOLD WATCHES, horizontal construction, with full complement of jewels, and maintaining power, from 4 guineas to 10 guineas; with lever escapements, from 6 to 20 guineas. SILVER WATCHES from 7 guineas each. A Two Years' Guarantee, signed by the Proprietor, given with every Watch sold.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.—A magnificent and very extensive stock of solid Gold Chains (charged weight and fashion), also Jewellery of every kind in the most modern style—pure quality, and beat workmanship. Illustrated Catalogues of WATCHES and Jewellery sent post free. Every description of Plate and Jewels taken in exchange.

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ALL POLICIES INDISPUTABLE AND PAYABLE TO HOLDER WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER DEATH, AND FREE OF POLICY STAMP TO THE ASSURED. AN ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ECONOMICAL SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

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